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D REPUBLICANS. ITH'S

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Wabash-av. LES OF Wednesday, Aug. 2. OCKERY, Saturday, Aug. 5. T AUCTION SALE OF

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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

SHIRTS.

HOSIERY.

SHIRTS WILSON BROS.

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m. BOLIVIA, Aug. 26, 10 a. m
ETHIOPIA, Aug. 12, 10 a. m
ETHIOPIA, Aug. 12, 10 a. m
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New York to Giagow. Liverpool, London,
Or Londonderry.
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WASHINGTON.

Proctor Knott on Exhibition in the House of Representatives.

The Investigators of the Charge Concerning the Caldwell Dispatch Make Their Report.

Democrats and Republicans Generously Exculpate the Kentucky Member.

Knott, However, Has a Score with Blaine, and Lets Loose His Tongue.

Whereat the Committee Withdraw Their Report for Revision and Amendment.

Tutton Condescends to Explain More Fully the Whisky Prosecutions.

And Shows How Infinitely Superior He Was to Every Other

The House Adopts a Resolution to Adjourn on Monday.

Passage of the River and Harbor Bill in the Senate.

NAUGHTY KNOTT. THE FUNNY PROCTOR PUTS HIS POOT IN IT.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Proctor Knott made the most extraordinary exhibition of himself to-day, which was as severely condemned by his own party friends as by the Republic-

an side of the House. The Judiciary Commit-tee had presented a unanimous report upon Mr. Blaine's resolution directing an investigation of his charge that Knott had suppressed the Caldwell dispatch. The Committee were united Caldwell dispatch. The Committee were united in exonerating him, and so reported. To the surprise of everybody, Knott took the floor and reviewed the Blaine matter in the most unjust manner, and in estyle as grossly objectionable as the matter. Messrs. Frye, Hale, and McCrary, of the Committee, in turn reviewed his remarks with a severity seldom reached in debate. The majority of the Democratic side appeared to regard the arraignment as entirely appeared to regard the arraignment as entirely just, and, to give expression to this belief, Hurd stated that, after the most remarkable speech of Knott, with the concurrence of seven other members of the Committee, he asked to withdraw the report. The Republican members withdrew their names from the report, and some Democrats will on the ground that Knott's speech proved his malice, while the Committee

had not been actuated by a malicious motive. THE FEELING ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE was well indicated by the fact that only fiftysix, nearly all of whom were in the Confederate army, voted for his exoneration. The character of speeches in reply to Knott may be judged from the verbatim extract from the remarks of Mr. Frye, given in the Associated Press report

touching the character of dispatches in this cor-respondence during the Cincinnati Convention is clearly brought out by Mr. Frye. As Mr. Blaine was taken about noon Sunday, Mr. Frye's statement fixes Tuesday evening as the time when Mr. Blaine first returned to consciousness. This fully sustains the accuracy of the disputed

when Mr. Blaine first returned to consciousness. This fully sustains the accuracy of the disputed specials in this correspondence, and establishes the falsity of nearly all the bulletins about Mr. Blaine's condition purported to have been received by Messrs. Hale and Frye direct during Monday and Tuesday before the Convention.

KNOTT'S UNDOING.

Knott has made the most conspicuous failure in the House of Representatives during the present session of Congress. When he came to Washington in December last the prejudices of the House and of the people throughout the country were strongly in his favor. He was remembered as a genial member of the Forty-second Congress, possessed of literary tastes and droll wit, and, though he was then very modest and retiring in his manner, he gained the good will of every one who knew him. When, therefore, he was appointed by Speaker Kerr to the Chairmanship of the Committee on the Judiciary, the selection was generally approved, although many of Knott's most intimate friends had previously failed to discover that he possessed any especial qualifications for the position. To the country at large he was chiefly known as the author of his famous speech on Duluth, which did more to advertise that then promising town on Lake Superior and the Northern Pacific Railroad than half a dozen paid articles in the newspapers.

His Committee was charged with several very important investigations which, if conducted with that judicial fairness and marked ability which is expected to distinguish the inquiries of the Law Committee of the House, would certainly have added to the reputation not only of the Committee as a whole, but especially to that of its Chairman; but Mr. Knott, early in the session, displayed such

the session, displayed such
A NARROW PARTISANSHIP
in his methods of investigation, and

the session, displayed such

A NARROW PARTISANSHIP

in his methods of investigation, and on many occasions was apparently so unfair in his treatment of those who were involved that he lost the respect, especially of his political opponents, and of those who, regardless of party, desired to see fair play. All this culminated during the investigation touching Blaine's connection with the sale of the \$75,000 worth of the bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company. His treatment of the ex-Speaker on that occasion, and especially the course he pursued in regard to

ITHE CALDWELL DISPATCH, not only destroyed the confidence which some Republicans still retained in his disposition to treat even his political opponents fairly, but brought down upon him the condemnation of many of his party friends in the House and of his constituents in Kentucky. These friends, especially since the Cincinnati Convention, had been extremely anxious that Knott should be exonerated by the Committee of which he was Chairman from all intended erring, and had interested themselves to secure such a report as all the members of that Committee would consent to sign. That report was prepared by Hurd, of Ohio, and was presented to the House to-day.

By his performance to-day Knott has proba-

to-day.

By his performance to-day Knott has probably lost what little respect he still retained among the majority of the members of the House, and he certainly will have hereafter the still retained among the members.

ber from Maine, and alluded to his sublime acting which accompanied the disingenuous reso

ber from Maine, and alluded to his subtime acting which accompanied the disingenuous resolution that gave rise to this investigation. It was said that Blaine was ill; that the hand of God was upon him. Knott threw out a doubt that Blaine was really ill, and strongly hinted that his illness was disguised, and oely a further cover to postpone and obstruct the investigation.

Knott then referred to the attack of the partisan press inspired by Blaine upon him (Knott), who was ill, and labored under great difficulty while speaking, so that much of his speech was unintelligible. He went expressively into the history of the Blaine investigation. He summarized the testimony of Harrison, Scott, and Rollins. In regard to the testimony of the latter, Knox said his evidence, taken as a whole, had corroborated the leading statements of Harrison before the Committee, and had besides left the impression that there was something. It was necessary to get Caldwell's testimony. When the Committee proposed te telegraph Caldwell Blaine objected, but perhaps Blaine had good reasons for raising these objections.

He went on to rehearse the story of the Caldwell telegram, and said that as soon as he received it he thought it extremely fishy, and it then occurred to him that it was a scheme concocted on this side of the Atlantic to make the Judiciary Committee and the House itself the instrument of perpetrating a fraud on the American people. He was convinced of it, he said, on hearing Mulligan relate the conversation of his famous interview with Blaine, wherein the latter groveled abjectly in the dust imploring Mulligan not to destroy him, and where, in the face of the piedge to return the letters, Blaine coolly put them in his pocket. He submitted that after that he had ample grounds for believing that Blaine would not scruple to be a party to the concecting of the Caldwell telegram or anything else that would tend to promote his private or political ends.

Passing on the dispatches sent to Caldwell, under what he called his "mellifl

wheeled the dirt out of which the world was made.

Mr. Frye replied to Knott's speech. He said he did not know when he was more pained than he was to-day, or when his feelings had been so wounded as they had been to-day. An attempt by him to review the testimony under the Tarbox resolution was entirely unnecessary, and an attempt to review it and pronounce judgment on it by the gentleman from Kentucky (Knott), when that case had been postponed until next December, was without the slightest justification, honor, or parliamentary law. That testimony, when it was reported to the House, would convince, beyond a. doubt, every honest, sincere seeker after truth, that Blaine never had aught to do with the \$70,000 Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds that were purchased by Scott of Caldwell and sold to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. None but a mind filled with jealousy, filled with malice, filled with wicked purpose, would dare pronounce judgment on a peer of his on the floor of this House on any such testimony as that. He did not propose to review the testimony in reference to the Caldwell dispatch, but he asserted that it failed to show anything whatever as to Blaine inspiring, or sending, or seeking to have sent, any dispatch to Caldwell. He repeated what himself and Mr. Blaine had again and again said to Knott, that he might pursue the investigation to the very bitter end, and that at that end he would not find the Hon. J. G. Blaine. No mind that was not filled with reckless bitterness, by malice, by wicked purpose, would ever dare assert that Blaine instigated, stood over, or helped on Caldwell's clerk (Reed) to publish these dispatches. When Blaine was on the floor, the gentleman from Kentucky had not attempted to make any attack upon him. He had undertaken a feeble and unworthy defense against Blaine. The friends of Knott had asked him to agree to a report that should exculpated him. They said that he desired exculpation, because he had unfriendly looks and unfriendly eriticism from his own side of the House. He Mr. Frye replied to Knott's speech. He said

fidence in that gentleman, to admire him, and to love him, and he had exculpated him, and said that he had kept back that telegram in good faith. But exhibition of malice which the gentleman of Kentucky had dared to make in the absence of Mr. Blaine had satisfied him that he had not learned or known that gentleman (Knott) in the deep recesses of his heart. That gentleman knew that God had struck down Blaine; that for two and a half days he had never uttered one word, had never recognized his wife or child, had never closed his eyes, and yet he stood up in the House, and, in the absence of Blaine, insinuated that it was all a part of a play, that Blaine was a great and leading character in it, and that he played his part admirably. A gentleman who would do that showed a malice filling his heart, driving out affection, driving out justice, driving out affection, driving out all that is good, and pure, and holy, and filling it entirely with its own devilish, wicked form. It was there to-day in full growth, in vigorous life. It was there when the telegram from Caldwell was received originally. If it was there then, he would say to the Republican members of the House that they would be justified in voting to a man that the report of the Judiciary Committee was not a rightcous, and just, and fair report, and that it ought to be recommitted to the Committee for amendment.

Mr. Hunton, a member of the Judiciary Com-

HUNTON AND FRYE. Mr. Hunton, a member of the Judiciary Committee, referred to a remark made by Mr. Frye, to the effect that no member of the Sub-Committee had a lingering suspicion that Blaine had anything to do with the Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds.

Smith bonds.

Mr. Frye (interrupting)—Did I not say, "Any gentleman with an honest, unprejudiced mind?" [Encouragement on the Republican side.]

Hunton—Does the gentleman mean to say that I am not on that list?

Mr. Frye—You may draw your own inference.

Mr. Hunton—If he does I pronounce— [A pause, during which Hale sought to take the floor.] I desire an an answer from the gentleman from Maine. Does he mean to say that I am not honest?

Mr. Frye—You heard the remark which I made. If you doesn't necessary you may draw nade. If you deem it necessary you may draw the inference.

Mr. Hunton—Did you intend that inference

Mr. Hoar—I rise to a question of order. It is not in order for one gentleman to address another directly.

Mr. Douglas (who was standing beside Hunton) suggested to him audibly to "Insist on a categorical answer."

Mr. Hunton (to Frye)—Answer the question

Mr. Hunton (to Frye)—Answer the question categorically.
Mr. Frye—The one hour that was given to this side of the House is being consumed by the gentleman from Virginia without any right.
Mr. Hunton—I trust this time will not be taken from the other side of the House. I again desire to call the attention of the gentleman from Maine that before I had answered what he said he interposed a remark from which an improper inference in reference to my character might be drawn.
Mr. Frye—Well, now, what does the gentleman desire me to say?

man desire me to say?

Mr. Hunton—I desire to ask you categorically whether in that remark you meant to reflect on

whether in that remark you meant to reflect on my character.

Mr. Frye—I meant to say, sir, that in my honest opinion, from the commencement of this investigation of Blaine, down to the time of Blaine's attack upon you, there was, perhaps, no more than the ordinary prejudice in your mind resulting from the attack which Blaine had made on the floor of the House against the Democratic side. I mean to say, further, that after Blaine made the speech in this House on Monday, after he read the letter of Robinson stating that he had been called by you into your room and had been questioned for a long time, and after your replied to Blaine, your mind has not been, from that time to this, without prejudice against him.

Mr. Hunton—And that is all which you mean to say?

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

not being all in, I have come to no conclusion on the subject.

Mr. Frye—If that is true, do you justify the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in bringing the matter before the House?

Mr. Hunton—I have nothing to do with it. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee acts for himself, and I act for myself.

Mr. Frye—Answer me categorically. Do you justify him?

Mr. Trucker—I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to address my colleague directly.

Mr. Hale criticised at length the course of Knott, and said it was a breach of good faith such as no member on the floor had been disgraced by participating in. There was no man present who had not been pained by the exhibition of to-day. He appealed to both sides of the House to vote against the report exonerating Knott. The report was made up principally on tecnnical grounds, but it went farther. It did not negative the proposition that there was malice on the part of Knott, and no man who had listened to his speech would doubt that was what was moving him to-day. Malice had been imbedded in his heart for weeks. It was malice that lay in wait.

In conclusion, he said: If my colleague had sat here in his seat, the gentleman from Kentucky (Knott) would have no more dared make that speech than the mousing owl dares to venture forth when the eagle is abroad soaring in his pride. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. M'CRARY,

a member of the Judiciary Committee, expressed his regret that the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee had taken advantage of the opportunity offered him by his colleagues and discussed the whole subject of the investigation. He compared the treatment received by Blaine with the generous treatment accorded by the Republican side of the House to Kerr, and declared that Kerr's vindication was not so complete, nor so thorough, nor so overwhelming as was Blaine's.

complete, nor so thorough, nor so overwhelming as was Blaine's.

MR. HOAR.

another member of the Judiciary Committee, said that he had assented to the report not on any technical ground, but because he haddeemed the gentleman from Kentucky incapable of the act of suppression charged against him. He had thought so because that gentleman's high position as Representative from the honored State of Kentucky, and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, had outweighed any suspicion growing out of the facts before the Committee. He had listened to the speech of that gentleman with the profoundest sorrow and shame, and if he had heard it before signing the report he should not have signed it.

MR. LAWRENCE,

another member of the Judiciary Committee, expressed his regret at the exhibition witnessed by the House to-day, and said that he would now insist that the report which he had signed should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for review.

MR. HURD,

mittee for review.

MR. HURD,

who had presented the report, said that the gentleman on the minority of the Committee, who had just spoken, did not regret more than he himself did what had transpired to-day. He had presented to the House a report unanimously agreed to, and as to which he had supposed there would be no discussion or debate. He had in conversation given his word of honor to Mr. Frye that there was to be no discussion of the report. He had supposed that all that was intended to be said was that which related to the Chairman of the Committee, and that was necessary for his individual that all that was intended to be said was that which related to the Chairman of the Committee, and that was necessary for his individual and personal exculpation. He regretted the debate because it had compelled those gentlemen who had so kindly and generously signed the report and agreed to its being presented to the House, to withdraw their approval from it. He was not here to express any opinions as to what had been said by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee or as to the different propositions which he had discussed. A report had been presented which afforded that gentleman abundant exculpation, and which had been signed by the minority of the Committee with cheerfulness and friendliness. He (Hurd) would still mention that the report was true, and that the propositions in it, both of law and of fact, were abundantly sustained, but six members of the Judiciary Committee having requested of him to have the report withdrawn for further action. He now made the necessary motion for that purpose. He moved that the report be recommitted.

Mr. Kott arose amid great excitement and said. One hy one the reseas fade? Harnballed.

Mr. Kott arose amid great excitement and said, "One by one the roses fade." [Laughter.] And for what? Because they have been touched by the frost of truth. After the ship of the line struck its colors I little expected that I touched by the frost of truth. After the ship of the line struck its colors I little expected that I would be compelled to continue the conflict with the yawl. Yet, nevertheless, it seems that such is the case. As to the speech which I have delivered, and which has caused so much pain to the gentlemen on the other side, I have to say that I would not alter one single word which I have uttered. The man who supposes that I will sit tamely by and submit to a brutal, outrageous disingenuous and false assault such as was made upon me on this floor, and such as has been repeated and reiterated in ten thousand different shapes and in ten thousand different channels throughout the country, and that I will not say a word in my own defense, or in my own vindication, mistakes his man.

ation, mistakes his man.

cation, mistakes his man.

Turning around to his own side of the House, he, with great animation and in a spirit of defiance, continued:

Abandon me if you wish; vote as you please. I stand here upon every utterance which I made, and I reiterate it. As much as I may regret the loss of the friendship of the gentleman from Maine (Frye), who could surrender it on such slight cause, I must say that it certainly was not very strong friendship, and that if we must part, I will say to him:

Fare thee well, and if forever.

I will say to him:

Fare thee well, and if forever,
Still forever fare thee well.

[Applause and laughter.] Now, what is the
head and front of my offending? It is said that
I have prejudiced a case here. I trust that such
insinuations were inadvertently made, because
they are not justified by the facts. I might
even say that such an imputation is absolutely
and unqualifiedly faise. I have only brought
to the attention of the House certain
facts in regard to the Caldwell tele
grams, without expressing my opinion upon facts in regard to the Caldwell tele-grams, without expressing my opinion upon these facts at all, or without having prejudiced the matter under investigation. But how do these exceedingly virtuous gentlemen deport themselves? They are as much judges prejudiced the matter under investigation. But how do these exceedingly virtuous gentlemen deport themselves? They are as much judges of the subject matter of investigation as I am. Yet they can rise in their seats with impunity, and say that Blaine is immaculate and as "chaste as an icicle that's guarded by frost from the purest snow, and hangs on Diana's temple," and (ironically) there is no harm in that. There is no prejudicing the case in that I have not said that he was guilty or innocent. I have intimated an opinion on the subject matter of the report, but as to the authenticity of the Caldwell telegram I have asserted, and I reiterate it here, and would reiterate it in the court of heaven [contemptuous laughter on the Republican side], that I believe it was got up in the interest and to subserve the purposes of James G. Blaine. It has been said that I would not have dared to have made the speech had he been here; that I would have "bended low, and with bated breath and whispering humbleness" spoken very differently. I am not responsible for the absence of the late member from Maine. I did not bring about his resignation. I had no act or part in it. The floor was as free to him as to me, but he saw proper to withdraw from this arena, where no Democrat, no political opponent of his had made a charge against him, but where he had been assailed by his own friends, and that, too, before he had vindicated his reputation for integrity as a man and as a leader of his party. I was in no way responsible for that, whether he was acting on the good old suggestion that

He who fight another day;
But he who is in the battle slain Will never live to right again
I do not know. But he has gone. He has gone from our midst, and never to return during the pendency of this Congress. Now the whole gist of the matter is sinjply the authenticity of Caldwell's dispatch, and as to whether or not acted in good faith in my connection with that matter, the Judiciary Committee has said that I was not blameworthy in the matter, and if

HAD RECOMMENDED THEIR INDICTMENT, saying. "If they are indicted there will be plenty of people who will give evidence against them, and the main thing is to get them indicted." Tutton renewed his declaration that Yaryan was useful to the ring, because he placed impediments in the way of the prosecution of the whisky cases. These impediments were the ordering away of revenue agents who were important witnesses, and taking of the books of Forms 52 from Chicago to Washington. Tutton said that the revenue service was never so demoralized as it was under Pratt's administration, and that this was due to the fact that Pratt did no thinking for himself, but allowed Yaryan to run the office.

Tutton insisted that Yaryan was not well-informed in revenue matters. He claimed to have been appointed Collector of Philadelphia chiefly on Bristow's recommendation. He admitted that he objected to the change of Supervisors more for personal reasons than on account of the effect on the service. Tutton showed that during the St. Louis trial he was

A WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE

in the Babcock case, and that he had frequent conferences with him relative to the trial and the evidence. He devoted a great deal of time to criticism of the course of the Government counsel in granting immunity for the first batch. He was unwilling to admit that any practical benefits had resulted from that immunity. He admitted that Dexter had characterized his (Tutton's) inferences as meddlesome, and declared that he was injuring the prosecution. Tutton emphasized the statement that Dexter and Wilson hoped to get evidence to convict Logan and Farwell.

WILSON

was examined for a short time, and will be recalled Saturday. The evidence to-day tended to show that the whole subject of immunity, with the approval of the President and the Attorney-General, was left by Secretary Bristow and Bluford Wilson himself entirely to the discretion of the Chicago prosecuting officers. He said that Dexter did not receive instructions as to Rehm, but was directed to use his

Committee to the records in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

STORRS
is awaiting the termination of the investigation, to further present the application for Hesing's release. Storrs says that the evidence thus far taken confirms the essential position assumed in his petitions, and this evidence strengthens his case with the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General is also deferring final decision in the pending applications for the termination of this investigation. He is attentively studying the evidence, and has supplied himself with copies of the speeches made by Dexter and Ayer, when the sentence of Rehm was about to be pronounced. Storrs is opposed to referring the cases to Blodgett.

Whatever may be done in Hesing's case; it is quite probable that some of the minor cases may be referred to Blodgett. The applications for the pardon of Waterman and Cullerton are now strongly supported here. Judge Blodgett has written a letter in the Watermans cases, stating that he should have given a milder sentence if the law had allowed it.

TUTTON'S TALE.

stating that he should have given a milder sentence if the law had allowed it.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The sub-Committee on the whisky frauds resumed the examination of ex-Supervisor Tutton. In reply to the direct question whether he discovered anything to implicate Senator Logan and Mr. Farwell, the witness replied that he did not, though as to the latter there appeared suspicious circumstances until explained. Mr. Yaryan believed that he knew everything about the law, when in fact he knew but little. He had never been able to account for the impediments which were thrown in the way of prosecuting the whisky-frauds in Chicago, except that Yaryan was working in the interest of the Whisky Ring, and Brooks, of the Secret Service, came to the same conclusion. The witness never spoke three minutes to Gen. Babcock in his life, until after the latter was indicted. Gen. Babcock then came to him and told him that he understood Bluford Wilson had given Washburn, the Chief of the Treasury Detectives, \$5,000 to induce the witness to secure his (Babcock's) conviction beyond a peradventure. The witness said to Babcock that there was no truth in the story, and that it was "a put-up job." The witness gave his impression that a large number of convictions would there was no truth in the story, and that it was "a put-up job." The witness gave his impression that a large number of convictions would have taken place in Chicago without the immunity granted to certain parties. Men who were the originators of the Ring and did the largest amount of stealing were exempted from punishment. He believed the Ring would have been more effectually broken up if they had been sent to the Penitentiary. His opinion was that some of them, continuing in the liquor business, are stealing now.

Representative Cochrane read an extract from the testimony of District-Attorney Bangs to the effect that the course pursued in granting immunity had utterly demoralized and thoroughly broken up the Whisky Ring. The witness thought that the gentleman was not acquainted with all the facts.

Bluford Wilson was again before the Commit-

with all the facts.

WILSON.

Bluford Wilson was again before the Committee, and read letters written by himself to Supervisor Matthews and Collector Webster with reference to their duties in the whisky cases, and showing the necessary circumspection in the proceedings, and also read a letter written by Secretary Bristow to Supervisor Tutton as indicative of the views of the Secretary.

The Committee postponed the further examination of Bluford Wilson until Saturday morning.

ing.

PARDONED.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3.—Dispatches from Jefferson City say that pardons were received there yesterday for Adler and Furst, distillers and rectifiers of Kansas City. Under the terms of these pardons, their sentences are commuted to three months' imprisonment in the County Jail, which term the parties have already served, on the condition that they withdraw the writ of error to the Circuit Court's affirmation of the District Court's judgment of condemnation, in which the confiscation of their establishment is ordered, and that they pay the fine required of \$40,000.

GAYETTE.

\$40,000.

GAVETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 3.—Bluford Wilson's charges before the Congressional Committee Wednesday against Revenue Agent Gavette emanated from the El Paso Journal, and were at

NOTES AND NEWS. A GOOD WORD FOR THOMPSON.

Thompson, of Massachusetts, Gen. Butler's successor, is proving himself a most worthy representative of the intelligent constituency which sent him here. Although acting with the Democratic party, he has ever since the opening of the present Congress shown an independence of spirit and a determination to pursue such a policy as commends itself to his conscience and judgment, irrespective of party considerations, that has gained for him the respect and con-fidence of the best men on both sides of the House. The able and fearless manner in which he defended the right of Platt, of Virginia, to a seat in the House, because the evidence a seat in the House, because the evidence showed him to have been elected, and in spite of the fact that his admission would unseat a very popular and in-fluential Democrat, has, of course, not been for-gotten, and to-day he took a position in regard to the custom of engrafting general legislation upon appropriation bills, which, in view of the attitude of his party, required not a little

upon appropriation bills, which, in view of the attitude of his party, required not a little courage.

HEADSTONES.

Gen. Banning's report on soldiers' headstone contracts was signed to-day by all the Republican members of the Military Committee. It does not charge corruption upon Gen. Belknap, but finds that the contract was given to one of his lows friends when there were three responsible bids lower—one \$40,000, one \$42,000, and one \$100,000 lower. The Committee find that there were such outside evidences of irregularities connected with the contract as to strongly condemn it. One of the bidders gave a rather annualng bit of evidence on so several contracts and the strongly condemn it. One of the bidders gave a rather annualng bit of evidence on so several contracts.

not being all in, I have come to no conclusion on the subject.

Mr. Frye—If that is true, do you justify the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in bringing the matter before the House?

Mr. Hunton—I have nothing to do with it. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee acts for himself, and I act for myself.

Mr. Frye—Answer me categorically. Do you justify hin?

Mr. Tucker—I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to address my colleague directly.

Mr. Hale criticised at length the course of Knott, and said it was a breach of good faith such as no member on the floor had been inhedical participating in. There was no man present who had not been pained by the exhibition of to-day. He appealed to both sides of the House to vote against the report exonerating Knott. The report was made up principally on technical grounds, but it went farther. It did not negative the proposition that there was malice on the part of Knott, and no man who had listened to his speech would doubt that was malice on the part of Knott, and no man who had listened to his speech would doubt that was malice on the part of Knott, and no man who had listened to his speech would doubt that was malice on the part of Knott, and no man who had listened to his speech would doubt that was malice that lay in wait.

Is a stance respecting Farwell in the existence of the Mersereau checks. He was ignorant of what it became of those checks. Tutton swore lexter to the the ground that with his sanction Italian stone the across of these squalers, and that Dexter added: "I will be damed that Dex

The action of the House on adjournment showed an almost unanimous desire to get away Monday. There are a number of Senators, however, who will oppose agreeing to the resolution until the Appropriation bills are in a more definite shape. Some, on the contrary, are in favor of adopting the resolution at once, and then throwing the responsibility of the failure of important appropriations on the House.

of important appropriations on the House.

Senator Logan introduced a bill for the issue of silver coin, and to make the silver dollar a legal tender, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

AN ERROR.

It has been discovered that, by an error in the Sundry Civil bill, the Democrats have failed after all to abolish the office of the Congressional Printer, which they have attacked with so much malice, and that they have instead abolished the office of Superintendent of Public Printing, an office which is not in existence.

malice, and that they have instead abolished the office of Superintendent of Public Printing, an office which is not in existence.

THE ARMY.

Gen. Sherman and the Secretary of War were before the House Military Committee to give their views on increasing the army 2,500 men for the Indian service. Gen. Sherman did not think this increase absolutely necessary, except to guard frontier pchs or towns, in case the Indians sowo opposing our forces should break up into small bands. He thought either of the two columns in the field were now strong enough to defeat the Indians. The Secretary deferred entirely to Gen. Sherman. The indications are that the Committee will not think it necessary to make increase.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Gen. Sherman was before the Military Committee to-day and questioned concerning the proposition to increase cavalry regiments for operations against the Sloux. The General favored the bill and expressed an opinion that the present force would be able to whip the Indians if the latter kept together, but in case they separated the soldiers would be compelled to do the same, and there might be danger of some of the detachments being overcome by a superior force of Indians concentrating against them. He then detailed the strength of the army and the present situation of the various regiments. In answer to the inquiry whether the troops could be spared from the South to reinforce the army in the Indian country, Mr. Sherman said: "I am compelled to answer that they cannot be spared, because those who are intrusted with power judge their presence necessary. That decision is to me sacred and final, and governs me."

Terry—You do not, however, say that it is your judgment?

Gen. Sherman—It is hardly right to ask a soldier for an opinion behind his duty. We ought not to form an opinion.

The Chairman—Are you not impressed with the idea that the Indians are breaking unit

Gen. S.—I think they amount to 2,500 men each.

Mr. Williams—Are you not impressed with the idea that the Indians are breaking up?

Gen. S.—I think they are scattering now. Crook and Terry are both extremely careful, prudent, cautious men, and will not attack those Indians in position until they can give them a tremendous whipping.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has nominated Henry F. French, of Massachusetts, for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Budnam, resigned.

THE RECORD.

SENATE. tion from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to the Senate resolution of July 24, regarding the number of employes from 1859 to 1875, and expressing the opinion that the proposed reduction in the clerical force of that depart ment will impair its usefulness, was ordered printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Davis submitted a resolution to pay the funeral expenses of the late Senator Caperton. Agreed to.

The bill to limit and fix the Signal Service

was amended and passed.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill for the coinage of a silver dollar of 412 8-10 grains of standard sil-

a silver dollar of 412 8-10 grains of standard silver, and providing that it be a legal tender at its nominal value for any amount, except for customs dues and intercet on the public debt. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. Hamlin gave notice that he would move to take up the Post-Route bill as soon as the River and Harbor Appropriation bill should be disposed of. The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The Committee reported an amendment to strike out the second section of the bill authorizing the survey of rivers and harbors the bill authorizing the survey of rivers and harbors the bill authorizing the survey of rivers and harbors there is no special appropriation provided by law, and for the examination and survey of such rivers and harbors as in the judgment of the Secretary of War will subserve the general interests of commerce. Agreed to.

Mr. West submitted an amendment to the clause appropriating \$100,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River so as to provide that appropriations shall cease to be available wherever and so long as there shall be an open channel of 18 feet of water to and from the sea through the south pass of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment providing

through the south pass of the Mississippi River.
Agreed to.
Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment providing
that any person who shall unlawfully injure any
pier, breakwater, or other work of the United
States for the improvement of rivers and harbors,
shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a finnot exceeding \$1,000.
Mr. Thurman submitted a substitute for the
amendment of Mr. Edmunds so as to direct the
Secretary of War to report to Congress on the first,
Monday of December next what legislation is
necessary to protect piers, breakwaters, and other
public works of the United States against trespass
upon or injury to the same.

Monday of December next what legislation is necessary to protect piers, breakwaters, and other public works of the United States against trespass upon or injury to the same.

Mr. Hamlin moved to amend the substitute of Mr. Thurman so as to direct the Secretary of War to report also all instances in the United States where piers, breakwaters, or other works of public improvement by the United States are used, occupied, or injured by corporations. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Thurman, and, the question being on his substitute for the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, it was agreed to.

Mr. Rdmunds then renewed his amendment, punishing by fine not exceeding \$1,000 any person who shall unlawfully injure any pier, breakwater, or othar work. Agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 16.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole. Concurred in.

The question being on the passage of the bill. Mr. Edmunds submitted the substitute therefor appropriating \$3,000,000 for the repair and preservation of works as commenced for the improvement of rivers and harbors, to be expended wader the direction of the Secretary of War. Rejected—yeas, 12; nays, 31.

The bill then passed.

Those who voted in the negative were Cockrell, Conkling, Eaton, Edmunds, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Jones (Fla.), Logan, McCreery, Morrill, and Wadleigh.

The bill, as passed, appropriates in the aggregate \$6,000,000, the exact sum recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. No change whatever was made in any amount reported by the Committee.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the President's message in regard to the Hamburg massacre. Calendar.

Mr. Bingleton, from the Conference Committee.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

POLITICAL.

United and Enthusiastic Action of the Michigan Republicans.

The Hon. Charles M. Crosswell Nominated for Governor by Acclamation.

Unusual Strength and Popularity of the Entire State Ticket.

Pratt Pressed for the Indiana Vacancy.

Ben Harrison and Ex-Commissioner

Something About the National Party at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Nominating Conventions in Various Regions Yesterday.

What the Two Political Parties Are Doing in Chicago.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS. STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 3.—The key-note to the proceedings of the Convention was sounded by the President of the Convention in his speech on taking the chair, in which he urged that the

record, must constitute the platform, and must be such a platform as would meet the requirements of the times. Charles M. Croswell, of Adrian, the unanimous nominee of the Convention for Governor, is a fit man to lead precisely. such a ticket. As Speaker of the Lower House of the Legislature, as President of the State Senate, and as President of the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1867, he demonstrated large capacity, uncompromising integrity, and a practical knowledge of affairs that have so highly commended him to the Republicans of Michigan that with one accord he was singled out as the standard-bearer for this

NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION The first and most spirited contest in the Convention was over the nomination for Commissioner of the State Land Office, the friends missioner of the State Land Office, the friends of L. A. Clapp, the present incumbent, making a strong fight for his renomination in recognition of the fidelity with which he has protected the interests of the State and sat down upon land-grabbers and timber-thieves. The principal other candidates were James M. Neasmith, of Kalamazoo; Gen. B. F. Partridge, of Bay City; and John L. Frisbee, of Hillsdale. Clapp on the first ballot was slightly ahead of either of his competitors. On the second he fell behind Partridge, and before the third, which was the first formal ballot, was withdrawn, and Partridge was nominated. Partridge, with Alonzo W. Sessions, who was

Partridge, with Alonzo W. Sessions, who was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, are both PROMISENT GRANGERS, and represent that element on the ticket. Ralph Ely, present Auditor-General, and Gen. W. B. McCreery, State Treasurer, were, in accordance with the established usage of the party, renominated for a second term, in recognition of the satisfactory manner in which they had discharged the duties of their respective offices. Smith, the present Attorney-General, before the first ballot was concluded, was withdrawn, and Otto Kirchner, of Wayne, one of the most prominent of the young German Republicans of the State, was nominated by accidingtion. There was also somewhat of a lively brush over the nomination of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Prof. Horace S. Tarbell, of Saginaw, who was indorsed by the State Teacher's Association; and the Rev. Dr. McCarthy, of Jackson, were placed in nomination. After a sharp contest, Tarbell was nominated. The ticket is one of THE STRONGEST that has been presented in this State. The Convention adjourned leaving no heart-burnings, and the party enters upon the canvas with every prospect of rolling up the old Republican majority. There was no greenback nonsense bruitted in the Convention, nor in Committee. From indications here to-day there is not enough of it in the Republican party in the State to even try to assert itself, or to frighten anybody into straddling the currency question. Michigan Republicans are for honest currency, without any equivocation about it.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

President and to the nominees of the Republican National Convention recently held at Cincinnati. The nomination of the candidates of that Convention of principles and to the nominees of the Republican National Convention recently held at Cincinnation of President and Vice-President, eminent for their patriotism, statesmanship, and their devotion of the history of the party agarantee that the party's record in the future, as in the past, wil

united and hearty support of the people of this commonwealth.

AT THE HOMINER'S HOME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ADRIAM, Mich., Aug. 3.—C. M. Croswell, the Republican nomines for Governor at Lansing to-day, is an old and honored resident of this city. His success seems to be greeted with satisfaction by our citizens irrespective of party, and steps are being taken to have a grand ratification to-morrow night, and to give our fellow-townsman and the home delegation an enthusiastic welcome back.

ORTH'S SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 3,—There is considerable speculation as to who will be selected by the Republican State Central Committee for Governor, vice Orth, declined, but to-night it is very generally behaved that the honor will be conferred on Gen. Ben Harrison, the Hon. A. G.

rter, or the Hon. D. D. Pratt. Gen. John W. rison will accept, many are of the opin that he will accept, many are of the opinion that he will be the choice of the Committee without debate; but this is all conjecture, as only two committeemen are in the city at this writing. One thing is almost absolutely certain, however; it will be one of the three men, with the chances in favor of Harrison or Porter. The Committee meets to-morrow night, and will probably sit with closed doors.

MARRISON AND PRATT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—A number of rominent Indianians have telegraphed to-day lyising the selection of Ben Harrison in place Orth. They have also telegraphed him rongly urging acceptance in case he is nomitted. There is a strong feeling here also in yor of the nomination of Pratt.

FOR CONGRESS.

FOURTH IOWA DISTRICT.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 3.—At the Fourth Iowa

Congressional Convention held to-day, at Mason City, N. C. Deering, of Osage, was nominated on the 69th ballot. Candidates were nuous, every county baving one or more. Mr Deering first appeared in politics as Clerk of the Senate under President Lincoln; was afterthe senate under President Lincoln, was afterwards made special Mail Agent; and for the last six years has been United States Bank Examiner. He is well liked, and will make a good

essman.
SEVENTEENTE ILLINOIS DISTRICT. Seventieria Illinois District.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Carlinville, Illi, Aug. 3.—The nominations made by the Republican Congressional Convention for the Seventeenth District at Alton yesterday have been well received throughout the District, as both Judge H. S. Baker, the candidate for Congress, and the Hon. George Hunter, for the State Board of Equalization, are men of great personal popularity, combining many elements of strength. The canvass will be a vigorous and aggressive one on the part of the Republican party, with the intention of redeeming the Seventeenth District.

DOLFIN OHIO DISTRICT.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 3.—John McMahon, the present representative in Congress from the Fourth Ohio District, was renominated to-day without opposition by the Democratic Convention.

MICHIGAN CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 3.—In the Second Congressional District, Mr. Edwin Willits has the solid delegation of Monroe County. J. Webster Childs has ten of the fifteen delegates from Washtenaw County, five in Lenawce, and a few in Hillsdale. John K. Boles has the remainder in those counties. There will be fifty-seven votes in the Convention, requiring twenty-nine to nominate. to nominate.

Burrows counts upon twenty-eight votes in the Convention in the Fourth District, with only

THE "NATIONALS."

TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE LATE GREENBACK CONVENTION AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 1.—The sole disturbing element entering into the canvass in Michigan is the rag-money issue; and the exact dimensions of the disturbance liable to be stirred up over that was indicated by the Na-Jonal Convention here to-day. The National Convention, be it known, was only for the nom-National ination of candidates for county offices and for the State Senate. But it was a Convention of the National party. That same is the especial product of this (Kent) county, in this very Cenennial year. Though it may attract as little at-ention abroad as the big pumpkin which is the siggest product of some locality less blessed, people here, on the whole, are proud of the National party, and for the like reason: it is the biggest thing, politically, yet produced in this neck of woods. To put it accurately, it is liggest thing produced in Tyrone Townfor there was it raised. Disgusted with oth parties, and intent upon reforming poli-

ng the currency conundrum, and SAVING THE NATION, big N, ia Tyrone, at the township elecsion last spring, against the regular party lickets they ran a Centennial ticket, the accuraces of which were pledged, I suppose, dected, to supply the people with scound greenback currency to "fully satisfy the requirements of trade." At least that was what they wanted, and, to get it, whether logically or ot, they put their Centennial ticket in the field delected is by 180 out of the 208 votes polled the town.

The success of the Tyrone Centennia's in-pired Mr. E. A. Burlingame, Prosecuting At-princy of this (Kent) county, elected on the Re-ublican ticket, with ambition to build a new arty. Other men. some of whom news ceeded in getting elected to any office, and who had even less prospect of ever being elected than he had of being re-elected, had set up for themselves as platform-carpenters and coffinbuilders for new parties, and why not he also?

So he did.

THROUGHOUT WESTERN MICHIGAN

more especially, the greenback-inflation doctrine
has largely pervaded both parties. It was held
by a considerable minority of the Republican
party, and by a decided majority of the Democrats. The declaration of the Cincinnati platform in favor of honest currency, and the sitting
down upon them in the St. Louis Convention,
left the inflationist greenbackers in an unhappy
frame of mind. To them, about three months
since, Burlingame presented the following declaration, or, as he termed them, "Articles of
Faith," which are such a curious jumble of cheap
demagognery, designed as a bait for the Grangers and of

Faith," which are such a curious jumble of cheap demagognery, designed as a bait for the Grangers and of the grangers and of the matter.

HOMESPUN POLITICAL ECONOMY, that I give them entire:

We believe the two great political parties as now constituted to be so completely under the control of office-seekers and professional politicians that it is unsafe longer to intrust to them this Government.

We believe that intelligent and pure men, regardless of former party associations, should fill all positions of trust and responsibility.

We believe that office-seekers should be discarded, and that those cally whom the people select should fill official positions.

We are opposed to third terms for public officers, except in those cases where skill and experience are indispensable to the proper performance of the required services.

While we favor an economical expenditure of money for Governmental purposes, we will oppose such false economy as will necessitate expensive delay in the performance of public services.

We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption Act.

While we favor the circulation of gold and silver as money, yet realizing that specie never has been and never will be sufficient to supply the commercial demands of the country, we therefore favor such issues of safe and reliable paper currency as will fully satisfy the requirements of trade, and that such currency be made a full legal-tender.

We, the undersigned, therefore, for the purpose of advancing these our declared principles, do organize a party to be known as the "National Party," and hereby piedge ourselves to labor for its success. And we myite the co-operation of all good men, of whatever party, who are willing to lay saide personal political aspirations and unite with us in this movement.

By thorough canvass of the county, about \$2,000 voters, a majority of whom were Democrats, were induced to subscribe to this platform, and the National party was formed, and the Daily Evening Mail, of this city, was shortly after es

form, and the National party was formed, and the Daily Evening Mail, of this city, was shortly after established as its organ, and headquarters were engaged here.

The Convention to-day was the first public demonstration of the Nationals. It was called for this county only, and brought together at the National headquarters between eighty and all the West and the National state of the most part they were representative cross-roads politicians, thining lights in the luminous discussions of affairs that are kept up the year round at the country store, and unmistakably men with pet hobbies. The majority of them, it was also unmistakable were well-to-do farmers, and had the air of men who is their own neighborhoods were accustomed to be treated as persons of some consequence, and in having no small voice in determining neighborhood affairs.

Of course Burlingame was there, and a curious sombination of simplicity that is childlike and bland and of sly cunning that could only over-reach the vertest innocence, he is. He imparted to me that he found there was such a demand in the country for a new party that he thought it in omore than right somebody should take hold of it and give it a start,—which was said with the deprecatory air of a man who hadn't quite made up his mind to shoulder the responsibility of the whole affair, though he felt he was, in fact,

WHOLLY AND SOLELY RESPONSIBLE THEREPOR. I asked if they would put any Electoral ticket in the field, and if they, the Nationals, were going to vote for Peter Cooper.

With delicous fresimes, he responded that the idea rather was to let those of the Nationals who had been Democratic

ed to put Congressional candidates in the field whom either party might adopt, though he con-fessed the Democratic party alone was liable to do that same. To help the organization along, county tickets would be nominated, to be also accepted by the Democrats, though he did not state it quite so plumply. For United States

state it quite so plumply. For United States Senator,—

Senator,—

A SUCCESSOR TO SENATOR PERRY is to be elected by the next Legislature. Burlingame was satisfied, he said, with Ferry's position on the currency question, but wasn't altogether satisfied with some of Ferry's appointments. In Republican districts, where there was no doubt as to the Republican candidates for the Legislature being for Ferry for re-election, he doubted whether there would be any National Legislature being for Ferry for re-election, he doubted whether there would be any National Legislative tickets nominated. I give his programme as he gave it himself, as it gives an insight into the character of the prime mover thus far in this movement, and his tactics. These, by the way, are not so ludicrous as at first might seem. The prospect of carrying the State against Hayes and Wheeler is practically conceded to be hopeless by the Nationals as by the Democrats. The former, at least, do not care to carry the State for Tilden, and know it would but be throwing away their votes to put a Peter Cooper Electoral ticket in the field. But their purpose is to carry the greenback issue into the Congressional canvass, and they will attempt to unite the greenback element of both parties upon that side issue on Congressional nominees, leaving the Democrats of their party to vote for Tilden and the Republicans for Hayes,—the theory being that both parties are committed against the greenbackers, and that the only hope of the latter is to make themselves felt in Congress.

Burlingame is the only one of the managers who hitherto has been a Republican, though there are a number of Liberals among them, and of the rank and file delegates to the Convention to-day, probably two-fliths were greenback Republicans.

Next in prominence among the leaders of the Nationals is

who has been a life-long Democrat, was candidate for Governor on the ticket against Bagley date for Governor on the ticket against Bagley the first time the latter ran, and in 1873 as Democratic and Grange candidate for Congress to fill the vacaney in this district was only defeated by 115 majority. He is persuaded he ought to be Governor, but might be well satisfied with a seat in Congress. He has some personal strength in this city, in which he is one of the leading business men. He is one of the four ex-Mayors of Grand Rapids who sent the following telegram to the St. Louis Convention, and who haven't yet recovered from their astonishment that, notwithstanding that, the Convention went straight ahead and nominated Hendricks, Allen, Hancock, ex-Mayorsk, and Handricks, Allen, Hancock, ex-Mayorsk, and Handricks, Allen, Hancock, ex-Mayorsk, and Handricks, Allen, Hancock, ex-Mayorsk, and the straight ahead and nominated.

Hendricks, Allen, Hancock, or Davis will do. But Tilden will divide the party. Party.

JULIUS HOUSEMAN,
G. C. CONSTOCK,
WILLIAM T. POWERS,
GEORGE H. WHITE.

Next among the managers of the National movement is William A. Berkey, President of a large furniture manufacturing firm here, and a leading capitalist of this city, who, having imbibed the greenback doctrines, was rich enough to hire somebody to write for him a book on the money question, which Berkey published at his own expense as his own. Berkey's literary attainments are manifest, from the fact that in a piece of the manuscript to which he added something, he wrote,

Lamments are manifest, from the fact that in a piece of the manuscript to which he added something, he wrote,

for "I would have done it." But knowledge of grammar, or spelling, or anything else, isn't requisite to qualify one to argue that the way to get rid of your debts is to give your notes for them, and when these fall due to pay them with new notes, and so ad infinitum, which is the greenback theory. Berkey is persuaded he is the man to enlighten Congress upon the money question. He is a Liberal.

William P. Whitney, always a Democrat, though the leader of the Grange movement in this region, and who two years ago came within less than 40 votes of being elected to the State Senate from this district, brings what he can fetch of what is left of the Grangers' party into the National, and figured prominently in the Corvention to-day.

The Labor Union movement, which some fellow who toils not, neither spins, is forever speculating on, was represented by J. W. Crebbs, who is the head of the organization known as the Sons of Industry.

Were ex-Mayor Powers, always a Democrat, and who says he never saw a Republican who wasn't in reality a hard-money man; Col. I. E. Messmore, formerly of La Crosse, Wis., who was in the revenue service under Andy Johnson when "they all stole." and who was removed through the influence of Senator Cameron, and then moved here and has failed to secure the Republican momination for Congress which he would take from the Nationals; Mark D. Wilbur, of Allegan, two years ago the Liberal-Democratic and Granger candidate for Congress in this district; and other veteran politicians ready to be elected by the National-Democratic fusion.

The work of the Convention was soon disposed of. At the outset Burlingame took pains to state with great particularity that no National who had been a Republican was expected to do anything else tian vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and none who had been Democrats to vote for

anything else than vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and none who had been Democrats to vote for anybody but Tiden. Crebbs also wanted that distinctly understood, as also did Whitney. That done, and

anything else than vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and none who had been chorcats to vote for anybody but Tilden. Crebbs also wanted that distinctly understood, as also did Whitney. That done, and The Perrico of a platform having been avoided by adopting as such the "Articles of Faith" copied above, the Sorvention proceeded to nominate for State Bornention proceeded to nominate for State and for Court of the veteran Democrat, Crebbs; and for Court of the control of the nominations for the only place. The control of the nominations for the only place, another veteran Democrat, Corb. That disposed of the nominations for the only place, another veteran Democrat, Corb. That disposed of the nominations for the only place, another veteran Democratic Convention, and another place where the place of the nomination of the state of the place of the nomination of the place of the nomination of the place of the nomination of the place of the p

Richard Fitzgerald, of Alexander County, was elected permanent President, and Dr. W. J. Richard Fitzgerald, of Alexander County, was elected permanent President, and Dr. W. J. Cochran, of Jackson, Secretary. Judge Green, of Cairo, nominated Col. R. R. Townes, of Union County, as Senator, which was seconded by Union County's Chairman; George W. Andrews, of Jackson, nominated J. B. Mayham, and received a second. The different countries being called for their votes, Alexander cast 6 3-7 votes for Townes, and 2 4-7 for Mayham. When Jackson County was called for a controversy occurred, which resulted in the retiring of twelve of the delegates from that county, as they were instructed to vote first, last, and all the time for Mayham, which four refused to do. After the retiring of these gentlemen, Union County cast her 16 votes for Townes. The vote was then made unanimous for Townes. The Hon. F. E. Albright, of Jackson, and J. H. Oberly, of Alexander County, were nominated by acclamation to the Lower House of the State. Several resolutions were presented and adopted by the Convention. A Senatorial Committee was then appointed, composed of William H. Morris, of Union, Chairman: William A. Lehna, of Jackson; and John A. Freese, of Union. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

A COVERT ENEMY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES Moines, Ia., Aug. 2.—The Patron's Helper,
—the pretended organ of the State Grange of
Patrons in this State,—edited by Prof. Jones,
deposed from the State Agricultural College, is
covertly at work in the Tilden interest. The
paper has recently contained several severe
articles against the present Republican Administration. While there is no objection to the
editor's expression of whatever political tenets
he pleases, it is well to let the Grangers know to
what purpose he is prostituting the frauchise he
holds as the organ of their association. Mr.
Jones will probably soon learn that he cannot
manufacture Democratic votes at the expense
of Iowa Grangers.

LAPORTE, IND.

LAPORTE, IND.

Rectal Dissoich to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 3.—The Hayes and Underly their torches, and, headed by the cornet band, paraded the streets, making a fine appearance. Gen. Hascall, of Goshen, spoke to a large audience in the Court-House yard. His speech was sound and to the point. The Republicans are enthusiastic, and are working for success, which seems certain to be theirs at the coming election. PEORIA COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

PEORIA COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

PEORIA. Ill., Aug. 3.—The Peoria County Republican Convention for the purpose of choosing eighteen delegates to the Congressional Convention of the Ninth District, to be held at Galesburg Aug. 16, was held in this city today. There was a full representation, and everything worked harmonionsiy. The delegates were unanimously instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of the Hon. Richard H. Whiting. R. G. Ingersoll was President, and made a strong thirty minutes' speech. The Hon. Julius S. Start this morning published a card in which he withdrew from the field.

ATLANTIC, IA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Aug. 2.—I am a citizen of Chicago, but have been rusticating at this place for the last three weeks, and have been a close observer of the political feeling in this section of country since my stay here. I find that the Republican element is vasily in the majority. The Tribune is taken by the better class of citizens. You only hear the names of Tilden and Hendricks mentioned in connection with railroad swindles, or treason. In short, Cass County will roll up a tremendous majority for Hayes and Wheeler.

S. G.

THE REPUBLICANS OF BUFFALO.

and Wheeler.

THE REPUBLICANS OF RUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Republicans of Buffalo held their first meeting of the season to-night in ratification of the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. St. James' Hall was crammed to hear Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, and Gen. Kilpatrick, notwithstanding the street demonstration of the Boys in Blue, with torches and fireworks, some 4,000 strong. The turnout exceeds all expectations, and this demonstrates a certain Republican victory in this city next November.

vember.

BLECTION IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 3.—The election to-day was unusually quiet. Little interest was manifested, as the Republicans had no ticket for county officers. J. J. Rawlings was re-elected County Treasurer; C. L. Anderson was re-elected Sheriff, and Thomas H. Logwood, Judge of the Criminal Court.

Sheriff, and Thomas H. Logwood, Judge of the Criminal Court.

CAN'T SWALLOW THE DOSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 3.—The Freie Press, of this city, the German Democratic organ, comes out to-day against Steward and Hise, the Independent nominees of the Democratic ticket.

AROUND TOWN.

SHELBY M. CULLON. Yesterday there was an absurd rumor circulated about town that Shelby M. Cullom had withdrawn from the head of the Republican State ticket on account of certain charges made y his enemies. The story further alleged that the State Committee was to hold a special cossion at Springfield in a few days, when some other man would be nominated for Governor. It is needless to say that the report is a downright, deliberate lie, started by Democrats to attain certain ends. Nobody about Re-

when some other man would be nominated for Governor. It is needless to say that the report is a downright, deliberate lie, started by Democrate to attain certain ends. Nobody about Republican headquarters gave the least credit to the rumor, though a sensational evening paper saw fit to give the a sensational evening paper saw fit to give the matter publicity and report it as a fact.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUAITERS.

Col. A. C. Baboock, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was vesterday very busily engaged in receiving the reports of organization of Hayes and Wheeler this fall. The believing in the Democratic ranks and the dilly-dailying of Hayes and Wheeler this fall. The believing in the Democratic ranks and the dilly-dailying of Tilden and Hendricks have done much to demoralize the Democracy in that State.

The Executive Committee held a very important session at noon yesterday, at which John W. Bunn, of Springfield, was present, but the business done was of such a nature that it have business done was of such a nature that it among the made public.

The arrangements are being made for an immisse soldiers' mass-meeting, to be held in this city some time during this month, when the month, who were the made public.

The pamocracy are trying very hard to perfect an genization of some kind, but, somehow, the guardial of the party like to live outside. Amy genization of some kind, but, somehow, the guardial of the party like to live outside. Amy genization of some kind, but, somehow, the guardial of the party like to live outside. Amy genization of some kind, but, somehow, the guardial of the party like to live outside. Amy genization of some kind, but, somehow, the guardial of the party like to live outside. Amy genization of some kind, but, somehow, the guardial of the party like to live outside. Amy genization of some kind, but, somehow, the guardial of the party like to live outside. Amy genization of some kind, but, somehow, the guardial of the live of the live of the guardial of the live of the live

committee of seven to nominate persons to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignations.

Mr. King was in favor of reducing the size of the Committee to five or seven members, and desired his proposition considered as an amendment to the former motion.

After some further discussion, the motion of Mr. Atwater prevailed, and the following were appointed as the Committee te report a new Executive Committee: J. M. Atwater, E. K. Beach, J. Lyle King, C. H. Ham, C. G. Dixon, Col. Schaffner, and John Stephens.

On the call of committee, T. M. Bradley, from the Finance Committee, T. M. Bradley, from the Finance Committee, T. M. Bradley, from the Finance Committee, and been subscribed. There were no debts except for rent, the amount of which he did not know. The meeting then adjourned for one week.

INDEPENDENT GREENBACKERS.

This dead-and-allve party manages to keep up appearances in the offices, Booms 17 and 18, No. 12. Clark street. There are but few of the rags " lying around loose here, but Secretary Springer is a buoyant, hopeful young man. He and Sydney Myers had a long consultation yesterday morning. Mr. Myers is to speak in every Congressional District in the State. He speaks in Aurora Wednesday evening, as will also Jesse Parker, of Danville. Gen. Singleton, and probably S. M. Smith, will travel together and speak. They will make a fine team.

First Ward Hayes and Wheeler Minute-

The First Ward Hayes and Wheeler Minute-men came together last evening at their head-quarters in the Central Hotel, and had a parade. Mr. Charles L. Easton is the Captain, and his Lieutenants are to be elected at the regular meeting to-morrow evening.

FLINT'S DUPES.

Wholesale Swindling by a Spiritualistic Medium.

Letters from All Classes of People on All Sorts of Subjects.

Love, Religion, Business, Sickness-Puzzlers for the Dear Departed.

New York World, Aug. 2. New York World, Aug. 2.

It appears from the papers and books in the possession of Mrs. Helen Maria Flint, whose suit for divorce from her spiritualistic medium of a husband was reported in the World of yesof a husband was reported in the World of yes-terday, that the medium business is a paying one. Among these papers are several thousand letters received by Fint (who is now in Ludlow Street Jail) in his spiritualistic practice, from all parts of the Union. They are from all classes of people, and are written with all sorts of objects. More than two-thirds of them are from people anxious to obtain information which would be of profit to them in their business enterprises. The rest are from anxious inquirers in search of knowledge of this world and the in search of knowledge of this world and the beyond. Many of the communications are from people of good social position and liberal education. Mrs. Flint has kindly furnished a choice selection of them for publication, and they will be found below. They come for the most part in accordance with the prescriptions of the following circular, which Flint sent to all his correspondents:

lowing circular, which Flint sent to all his correspondents:

I am controlled by one spirit purporting to be my guide, who is the scribe for the spirits, delivering in his own handwriting what is dictated to him by the spirit communicating. I am in a normal, not trance state, but am unconscious of the compulsion. My hand is moved to write from right to left (backwards) independent of myself. By holding the written side up to the light the answer can be read. The spirit letters should be sensely sealed, addressed to the spirit, giving his or her name in full, and signed by the writer in full, but no address on the envelope. When left open they cannot be answered, my agency being only efficient when my mind is passive and blank to both questions and answers. But your questions clearly, distinctly, briefly. The mired kind defeat the object of the investigation. I would advise all my correspondents to register all letters containing money. I have my photograph for sale exhibiting my spirit suide's hand and arm taken while answering a scaled letter.

Terms: For spirit letters \$2 and a 3-cept stamp; photographs, imperial size, 50 cents.

Flint had to return many of his letters of course "with the seals unbroken," in order to convince his dupes that a supernatural agency was at work. When he had opened them, therefore, he copled them into a book before re-sealing them, and in some instances annotated the margins with suggestions for answers.

EX-Attorney-General Edwards Pierrepont, Minister to England, before leaving for London, writes to ascertain his connection (by his mother's side) with the British aristocracy, as follows:

follows:

Educards Pierrepont to Dear Lady Mary:
First—Was James Pierrepont, of London, the father of John Pierrepont, of Roxbury?

Second—Was James, of London, the son of Will-lam Pierrepont, the younger son of Sir George Pierrepont?

Third—Tell me, if permitted, exactly who was the father of John, and exactly how he was connected with the Pierrepont family of helen Pierrepont. As I have it, Sir George Pierrepont of Holm Pierrepont had three sons; from the elder you came; from—(illegible) or from William. Now, tell me the true dear.

Another public servant (or about to be such), William Elmendorf, writes to his mother:

Nomination for Representative. Shall I accept?

Will I be elected? My insurance services.

Nomination for Representative. Shall I accept? Will I be elected? My insurance policy, shall I keep it; will it benefit my family? keep it; will it benefit my family?

In Flint's book, into which these letters are copied, there is an answer "Yes," in brackets, to all the questions of this letter.

WANTS TO BE A CLAIRVOYANT.

Michael Brennan, of Astoria, writes to his father, John Brennan, as follows:

They say that I can hear from you through Mr. Flint. If so, I would like to know how you are, what have they done with your property in Bray? Will I ever get any portion of it? Please give me advice in regard to business matters. Give me all the help you can. Have you seen mama? Tell her I often think of her. Shall I ever be a clairvoyant?

Mr. E. C. Cahill writes as follows to John C.

It has been revealed to me that there is soon to be an important movement greatly beneficial to the south in which I. in connection with a friend, will be a leading spirit. Is this so? Is this to be the annexation of Mexico or any of that country? If so, when will it be? Shall I have wealth to consummate it; or shall I have power and influence to accomplish it?

WILL HE MARRY ME?—DOES HE LOVE ME?

Following is a transcript verhaling from Mr. WILL HE MARRY ME?—DOES HE LOVE ME?
Following is a transcript verbatim from Mr.
Flint's book:
Stick, Camilla, to her husband Frank M. Stick,
Will Mr. Woodall marry me Dose he love me
Dose he love Cora Coddington is she engaged to
Mr. Blair. Shall I remain in the house. Is Cora
in Philadelphia. Will Mr. Woodall visit her
there?

(Annotation by Mr. Flint: "Jealons."]

TO MY WIFE IN HEAVEN.

Henry E. Thayer sends his dead wife this

Henry E. Thayer sends his dead wife this note:

I will try and write you a few live questions to see if I can open communication with you. Are you happy? Do you desire to return? Can you come back to earth and see us, read our thoughts, and hear us speak? If Andrew with you, and is our dear little baby with yon? Can you find a medium here in Philadelphia through whom you can communicate with me?

communicate with me?

SIMPLY BUSINESS, O MY MOTHER.

E. C. McLean, of New Orleans, asks his mother:

Can I become a medium? Shall I remain in New Orleans? Where shall I go? What course shall I pursue with the person I am about to meet to-day? Shall I gain my suit against Kennedy & Co.?

Shall I gain my suit against Kennedy & Co.?

MLET ME ON THE NEGATIVE, MY PRIEND.

Henry C. Withers writes to Horatio Borne:

Plesse look into my surroundings and advise me how to do so that my spirit friends may come to me definitely? Tell me how long before they can control me to write, and how? If I send the number of my picture will you come upon the plate with me? SAY, DO THEY GET DRUNK IN THATBRIGHT, BET-

SAY, DO THEY GET DRUNK IN THATBRIGHT, BETTER LAND?

Horace Weston, of Boston, writes to Richard T. Martin:

MY OLE AND ESTERNED PRIEND: I always thought much of you since you left us, and should like to have you give me some ideas of your condition in the new home to which you were called. Were you conscious at the time of your death? How do you like your new condition? Do you ever have any desire for stimulants, or have you ever have any desire for stimulants, or have you ever have any desire for stimulants, or have you ever have any desire for stimulants, or have you ever have any desire for stimulants, or have you ever have any desire for stimulants, or have you ever have any desire for stimulants, or have you ever have any desire for stimulants, or have you ever have any desire for stimulants, or have you aware that he has never as much as put a simple stone to mark the spot where yout body lay?

Hoping to hear from you, I remain, as ever, your true and faithful friend, Horace Weston.

George H. Proctor, of Gloucester, Mass., writes many letters to persons in the spirit world asking for recipes for the manufacture of hair restoratives. One of his letters reads:

A YANKEH NOTION OF THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

BROTHER WILLIAM: We are engaged in making Nature's Hair Restorer' Will you give us your personal attention? Inform me what is the best plan to adopt to make it pay a profit very soon? What shall id do make my wife a happy believer in Spiritualism?

A MAN WHO HAS EVERTHING TO LEARN.

ommittee of seven to nominate persons to fill acancies occasioned by the resignations.

Mr. King was in favor of reducing the size of the Committee to five or seven members, and lesired his proposition considered as an amendment to the former motion.

After some further discussion, the motion of the first of the following were appointed as the Committee te report a new executive Committee: J. M. Atwater, E. K. Beach, J. Lyle King, C. H. Ham, C. G. Dixon, Oh. Schaffner, and John Stephens.
Oh the call of committees, T. M. Bradley, from the Finance Committee, reported the resignation of S. H. McCrea as a member of the Committee, and that the Committee had collected \$571, and that \$120 additional had been in the second the call of committee to the following were the call of committees of the call of committees are the call of committees of the committee, reported the resignation of S. H. McCrea as a member of the committee, and that the Committee had collected \$571, and that \$120 additional had been in the second the call of committee to the following were the committee of the call of committees and the following were the committee of the call of committees of the call of committees and the following were the committee of the call of committees of th

MARSHALL K. KEY.

INTERESTING READING FOR OLD FLINT.

Here is a letter written by an estimable lady of Park avenue to Cousin Phospe: of Park avenue to Cousin Phæbe:

Dear Cousin Phæbe:
Dear Cousin Phæbe:
I send my loving greeting to-day, for that you live and love (though no longer possible on earth I milly believe. Often, cousin mine, have I talked with you by my pen when you were yet in form; I never thought to talk to you when you had passed to the spirit world. I know you love me and watch over me, and I would ask you a few questions:

First, Cousin Phœbe, are you happy? Can you see my dear, loved George? How long before he will be free from the uniawful bond now entangling and oppressing him? Will George return to me this autumn? How soon shall we be wedded? dren?

Have you any message for your dear children.

Please answer, dear Cousin Phæbe, and beneve me still, lovingly, yours,

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DECEPTION.

Most of these letters are inclosed in notes like the following;

MR. FILNT: Please find inclosed a letter for my aunt, Mrs. Masher, which I want returned without the envelope being broken. I send \$2 and stamps, as required, and remain, yours truly.

R. G. Pish.

PLINT'S COMMONPLACE BOOK.

In one of Mr. Flint's books is a stock of ready-made phrases for use in replying to the numerous letters sent him. The following are a few samples:

In one of Mr. Filin's books is a stock of ready-made phrases for use in replying to the numerous letters sent him. The following are a few samples:

We will journey along together with hands joined, one on each side of the cartain that falls between your land and mine.

You deem yourself nactive; birds when plumbing do not sing, neither a factive; but with new fiedge wings they soar at the sactive; but with new fiedge wings they soar at pan and give forth still harmony. Seeing this grow wild and beautiful harmony. Seeing this comparison, your spirit is plumbing for a higher flight.

We will often be near to guide and direct you through the varied experiences of earth infe.

May the blessed angels of light and love be ever near to guide, direct, and beautiful.

I have waiked with you upon the western side of life and will soon meet you upon the western side of life and will soon meet you upon the man and to plant the broad banner of this great truth franky in the citadel of your soul.

All sous are alied to each other and bound by the All-Wise Being who says, "Come higher; come nearer, ever nearer to me!"

MISCELLANGOUS INQUIRIES.

Among the hundreds of miscellaneous letters in the Filnt collection, there are afew worthy of brief quotation: Mr. T. N. Ward, of Texas, writes to Franklin H. Merriman to ask about Judge Pinckney, Leonard F. Beckwith, of 103 Fifth ayenue, writes to has Charles C. Weaver if there is any hell. Harriet to ask Charles C. Weaver if there is any hell. Harriet to ask Charles C. Weaver if there is any hell. Harriet to ask Charles C. Weaver if there is any hell. Harriet to ask Charles C. Weaver if there is any hell. Harriet to she father: "Companies of Brooklyn, writes to his father: "Companies of Brooklyn, writes to his father: "Companies of Brooklyn, writes to his father: "Can you give me relief for the pain and suffering in my hips?" Charles Nash, 39 Park row, writes to his inher soul will be give me or credit? "Suar Hilks, of Brooklyn, writes to his father: "Can you give me relief for the It is the opinion of Mr. Townsend, of Towns-

end & Weed, the counsel for Mrs. Flint in her suit for divorce and almony, that Mr. Flint has made a fortune out of his correspondence business, and he will show this to be the case from Flint's own books. Mrs. Flint is herself a Spiritualist, but not of Flint's sort. Indeed, she claims that she makes public the letters printed above to warn people against quack Spiritualists like her ex-husband.

claims that she makes public the letters printed above to warn people against quack Spiritualists like her ex-husband.

William Goat's Fourth of July.

St. Louis Republican,

That Monroe street goat proved himself on the Fourth to be as patriotic as anybody in St. Louis, at least he made as fine a display of bunting as any house on Fourth street. There was a novelty about his bunting, of course. The bunting on the stores down town showed stripes frequently perpendicular, with a batch of stars in the corner, while the goat's bunting was strictly in a horizontal line, and the only stars connected therewith were those observed suddenly by the various hunters.

The goat probably wouldn't have been so patriotic but for the boys. He was nibbling the scant herbage beside the street on the morning of the Fourth, when he attracted the attention of a group of the worst youngsters in the ward, and they resolved upon the brilliant expedient of tying a bunch of crackers to his tail, just to see what he would do. They surrounded the goat, and, after infinite strategy and a final desperate battle, captured him. Then came the task of attaching the bundle of crackers to the animal's tail, and a difficult task it proved.

Goats in general have no tail to speak of, and the Monroe street goat in particular is caudally deficient. His tail is only an inch long, perfectly smooth, and with an unwavering tendency to point toward the zenith. The boys tried for half an hour to fasten on the crackers without success, until finally one boy, who had learned to tie some kind of a salior's knot, accomplished the crackers were ignited and the boys formed a hollow square about the goat swatting developments.

At the first fizz of the burning crackers the animal leaped perpendicularly heat for the crackers were ignited and the boys formed animal leaped perpendicularly heat for the crackers were general animal leaped perpendicularly heat for the crackers were general animal leaped perpendicularly heat for the crackers were sent the sound to be su

the feat thoroughly and satisfactorily. Then the crackers were ignited and the boys formed a hollow square about the goat awaiting developments.

At the first fizz of the burning crackers the animal leaped perpendicularly 5 feet upward and came down stiff-iegged, casting at the same time a dreadfully interesting look over his shoulder at its rear. As the fizz changed into a flaming sputter it leaped higher still and came down more stiff-legged than before, and then began shying about sideways.

The boys, previous to affixing the crackers, had taken the goat into a yard with a high board fence about it so that it couldn't get away, but they still remained in a hollow square to observe the phenomena of the occasion more closely.

Soon the first cracker exploded, and then followed a trighful seene. The goat took in the situation fully, and then became a baneful Nemesis. With a revengeful bla-a-ab," and a rush he knocked a corner boy out of that hollow square and a rod away, and then wheeled like lightning and charged again. The boys started for that fence in a wild stampede, but not one of them reached it. The goat shot about like a giant boomerang, and every time he struck a boy that boy went to grass a total wreck. The crackers roared and flamed, and the goat resembled a comet with a flery tail, careering through the air, as he bounded from side to side, and smote the hapless boys.

Before the bunch of crackers was half gone every boy was down, and all afraid to get up before the raging beast, save one boy who was lying close to the fence, and thought he might get over before the whirlwind would reach him. He made the attempt, but wasn't quick enough, and dropped cust in time to let the goat pass over him with terrible force and pass through the fence like a cannon-ball, carrying off a board as he went. The boys rushed to the gap thus made, and say ball of fire far down the street. You the next morning, however, the animal was feeding about in his accustomed hunnts, and, but for the blackened stump of a tail and

prequestions, the Greenback National more ment will not be heard of in Medigan outside Score gressional District, and in the rest of the State there will be a straight issue between the two heard of in Medigan outside with the disposition of young to the same the continual partices.

MISCELLIANEOUS.

MISCELLIANEOUS.

ONESSORO, III., AND REFERENTATION Social Dispote of The Propose.

Special Dispote of The Forms remainers of the State of the Harms as the substituted for the following gouldeness was the reception of the resignation of the Fiftieth District met in this place to day. A temporary organization was perfected at 3 o'clock, and the different necessary committees a pointed. While these committees were out the Hong, and the different necessary committees a pointed. While these committees were out the Hong, and the different necessary committees a pointed. While these committees were out the Hong of the proposed with the disposition of young man of a tail and a single store to the proposed with the disposition of the same as proposed with the disposition of the same has put a same as put

RAILROADS.

The Annual Report of the Michigan Central. What It Has Done and Earned During

the Past Year.

Fallure of a Scheme of the Grand Trunk Railroad.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL. THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Michigan Central Railroad for the year ending May 31 has just been completed. It will be seen that the business during the past year has not proved as re-munerative as was hoped for, yet, considering the many embarrassments resulting from the stagnation in business and the disastrons raiload war under which the road had to labor, the showing is not a discouraging one. The following is an abstract of the report:

The carnings of the whole property of the Company during the year have been: From freight From passengers, From mail, express, and miscellaneous

Leaving of net earnings.

The gross earnings of the same property to
the year before were. 4,802,902 showing a decrease of gross earnings the far

year.

De operating expenses for the year ending with May, 1875, were, with taxes.

S. 088, 087 While those of the year just closed were.

4,802,002 Being a reduction in this item during the The result of the year's business is, that while the gross carnings have falled off... The expenses have been reduced along off... And the net earnings of the year are.... .\$ 265, 195

The year before, and being an increase of net earnings of.

The gross earnings of the main line separately, during the year ending with May, 1875, were.

During the past year they were.

Having fallen off.

Having fallen off.
The expenses of the main line for the year
The expenses of the main line for the year
During with May, 1878.

During a reduction of expenses in the main
line as reduction of expenses in the main
line as the main line for the
year ending May, 1878, were.

During the past year they have been. Being a decrease of net earnings for the year

been possible to save money by a more conomical or rather a less expensive, and the control of the property of

present amount of \$700,000, being a reduction of apwards of \$500,000 during the year from earnings.

There are on hand yet 2,800 tons of steel rail, which is enough to complete the main line track with steel, there being only that amount of from left in it. These rails are all paid for, and are united that the steel paid for the year.

Since the removal of the Treasurer's office from the track of the treasurer's office from the company except at Detroit. The stock of the Company except at Detroit. The stock of the Company has, to some extent, become a subject of speculation, and, as is always the case in such circumstances, many unfounded rumors have been set the leased lines and prejudicial to their credit. With no representation in New England, where these securities have been largely held, it has not been easy to counteract their effect and save holdness of the consider the obligations assumed by the Company relative to the leased lines assumed by the Company relative to the leased lines assumed by the company relative to the leased lines assumed by the company relative to the leased lines assumed by the company relative to the leased lines assumed by the company of the impaired prosperity of the country, though they may be still further affected

by a disastrous and, as they believe, unnecessary warfare among competing roads, have proved to be an and continue to be, such that there should be no reasonable apprehension among the holders of any of the securities, direct or guaranteed by the Company. With the deterioration of rates in the past, the increase of business and reduction of expenses in management have counterbalanced the posses, and with either a revival of the business prosperity of the country, and consequent increase of business even as present rates, or a cessation of the present worfare among great competing routes there would be no doubt of the ability to earn and make reasonable dividends. Former lates, it is clear, can never be again realized, but those of one or two years ago, with peace, night be realized immediately, and with only those, and with the natural increase of business, satisfactory divideals might soon be made.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE GRAND TRUNK AND GREAT WESTERN.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 8.—Correspondence between the Grand Trunk and Great Western tween the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, relating to attempts made from time to time to put an end to the competition between the two companies, is published. The Great Western has finally assented to a proposition that, as soon as the contest between the American lines and the Grand Trunk comes to an end, the Great Western will at once join the Grand Trunk in fidentical instructions to the two General Managers, Mr. Hickson and Mr. Broughton, that they should proceed without delay with the schedules for the division of competition traffic, and that the two managers, taking in turn each town or district, should arrange the percentages for the division of the traffic.

traffic.

A \$10,700,000 SUPP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 3.—A very important suit has been brought in the United States Court for this district, in which the United States Is plaintiff and the Kanass Pacific Railfroad defendant. The case is brought on the forfeiture declared by law for the presentation and use of false and fraudulent vouchers for overcharges and excesses. The suit amounts to \$10,740,284. The attorners for the plaintiff are Matt H. Carpenter, J. W. Johnson, and H. R. Pendery.

THE KBOKUK & DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY. New York, Aug. 1.—Your correspondent New York, Aug. 1.—Your correspondent writing from Des Moines, Is., under date July 26 (published in your issue of the 28th), makes some statements so grossly inaccurate and unjust to the road which we represent, that we are the favor of a correction in your columns. Reference is made to a proposed extension of the "Keokuk & Fort Dodge Road," and to the

the "Keokuk & Fort Dodge Road," and to the land-grant conferred upon the Des Moines Valley Road, "of which the Keokuk & Des Moines Valley Road, "of which the Keokuk & Des Moines Is the northern half." It is also asserted that the "lower half" of the Des Moines Valley Road, upon reorganization, "took the lion's share" of the lands so conferred, and several thousand aeres of lands to which they were not entitled. The facts are just the reverse of those given by your correspondent.

There is no such road as that designated "Keokuk & Fort Dodge." The Keokuk & Des Moines Railway, as its name implies, is the Southern or Eastern Division of the old Des Moines Valley Road, and represents two-thirds of the line of that road between Keokuk and Fort Dodge, while the Des Moines & Fort Dodge. The Keokuk & Des Moines Railway Company have not received an acre of land from the United States or the State of Iowa, and are not contemplating any extension into the counties of the Northwest or "any outrage upon the people of that section." Yours respectfully, C. S. Jonkson, President.

DES MOINES, I.A., Aug. 1.—Receiver J. B. Grinnell, who is operating the Central Railroad of Iowa, has made his report for the six months ending July 1, 1876, showing a good result.

There were 23,335 passaggers carried in severe 18,335 passaggers. TOWA BAILBOADS. There were 23,335 passengers carried in excess of the number for the corresponding period in 1875, with an increased earning of \$18,376. The 1875, with an increased earning of \$18,376. The increased tonnage was 62,000,000 pounds, or 1.529 car-loads, giving an increased earning of \$7,475.51. The operation of the Railroad-Tariff law, which has been adopted by the East-and-West trunk-lines, has reduced the freight-earnings of this road about 25 per cent, by compelling a reduction of charges in order to compete for earnings. The Master-Mechanic's report shows that trains ran an increase of 77,907 miles, with a net saving of \$3,343.85, after deducting increased cost of fuel for extra trains; or 25 per cent, with an increased mileage. There was an increased expenditure of \$5,000 in greater

Disbursements in June.....

tificates.

The Jowa Pacific started across the State & The Jowa Pacific started across the State & few years ago, but operations were suspended for lack of funds,—the capitalists of Europe not deeming it prudent to invest money when farmers were banded together in opposition to railroads, and the State Legislature was taking unfriendly action. This road was projected through a fine country, which would support a road. Recently the English bondholders have been induced to investigate matters for themselves; and, accordingly, Samuel Beswick, of London, arrived here to inspect the country along the line of the road. He represents an interest of \$150,000. Last week he passed leisurely over the route, interviewing the people and making observations. At Fort Dodge he met things he never knew before; and, among other things, that there were no buffato or Indians in Jowa, as Mr. Beswick had supposed. The representative will return to England astonished at the resources of Jowa, and the prospective growth and wealth of her population. There is good prespect that the bondholders will deem it best to complete the road, and thereby scure returns for the investments already made.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Ang. 3.—In the case of the Commonwealth against the Kentucky Cash Distribution Company, the Circuit Court, after a full arround.

monwealth against the Kentucky Cash Distribution Company, the Circuit Court, after a full argument, overruled the application of the Altorney-General for an injunction.

Special Dispatch to The Tributa.

Special Dispatch to The Hon Moses T. Tilden, brother of the Governor, is dangerously sick at his residence in New Lebanon. The Governor was summoned to his bedside to day.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 3.—An excursion of seven coaches, loaded with the members of the North Street Methodist Sabbath school of this place visited the Tippecance battle-ground to day.

place visited the Tippecance bettle-ground to-day.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuse.

Disport, Mich., Alig. S.—The Michigan Musical Institute closed a aix weeks' session here to-night with a performance of the oratorio of "Samson." The list of teachers of this institute included such names as Zerrahn, Wheeler, Petersilen, and Buck, and the affair was a grand artistic success.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuse.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 3.—Application for an injunction to prevent the City Council from awarding the contract to build the Water-Works to J. H. Bass, O. A. Simmons, and James Lillie for 380,000 has been in hearing before Judge Carson for the past three days. It resulted to day in a decision from the Court continuing the injunction musil the September term of Court. The contest of the matter has been very hitten, and caused much excitement.

THE COUR History of the Ne Last Five

The Winding Way City, O

Not to I A discontented backing down by the Court shadow of the high boar sorry-looking beast full vainly struggling to drag out of the vast hole whi the foundations of the "So ho," quoth he, "y has not a tithe of my un can prance up and down obliged to stand here from with my head tied to a

What injustice!" "Never mind, brother! of burden, "some day yo poor and will set you to master, having grown ric Mansard roof." Mansard roof."

The reversal of eirenthe above colloquy has seplace as yet, but the proening each day. Long to the structure shall be then many men will have tion many men will he grow wealthy and respectate to elapse before the fice! The question and repass the uncouth i with flaming advertising tower lofty cranes, with gings. It is now nearly Court-House vanished in

Court-House vanished if greater part of it,—and s a suitable public building tion of her courts and cobeen built, splendid streets laid out, and park important particular the hesitation on the part of Would it not be worth ent time to take ent time to take

A REPROSPICY
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given by the City Council build the Court-House 30 ct. 12; three days after Ald. McAvoy at that a port of a Select Committe a location of the City mending the erection of the Court-House Squason Street Police Station mon Council, and the Works cause plans to be tion of a permanent but City-Hall. Ald. Schint fered a resolution, which Holden, at the meetin communication in which fire had laid the committee the communication of the city in rule that the Legislature has that the Legislature has the Legislature has the Legislature has the Legislature has canal improvement, a like \$3,000,000. A protection the Court-House and the Court-House and bridges destroyed by the gested that these greathed that these greathed that these greathed that the commenced thereby giving confider MAINTAINING THE and name abroad. Treferred to the Board structions to report at structions to report at

referred to the Board structions to report at Ing. Singularly enough fall to show any furthe jeet until the meeting the appointment of and county offices. I sileence was that the cit stalled in their tempher of Adams and La and more pressing nee erection of new and comercing of Monday, meeting of Monday, while the Board of Monday, and the County of the

Buildings reported the side between the plann, i. & E. Baumann, Rodatz. They also reground on North I dichigah and Illinois to the county of t to the county at adviction as to the plantine. Meanwhile, at June 17, Commission committee of five bear committee.

querieted on the atton was amende cannitee on Public sting. Tuesday, Ju Mg for the new Cou buthat action was retended to the 10th day of Puic Buildings, ha Comittee from the of 2000 for the best the cond best, and best an for a Co Aug.a contract wa city th regard to th points the agreem designhould be to should that and hear pense duproving

as they believe, unnecessary apering roads, have proved to be, such that there should be and in some sension among the holders of any direct or gnaranteed by the the deterioration of rates in the of business and reduction of exment have counterbalanced the either a revival of the business appropriate property and consequent increases at present rates, or a cessation of

ELLANEOUS. UNK AND GREAT WESTERN. Aug. 8.—Correspondence be to attempts made from time g to attempts made from time nend to the competition becompanies, is published. The las finally assented to a proposion as the contest between and the Grand Trunk comes cat Western will at once join in identical instructions to the magers, Mr. Hickson and Mr. they should proceed without schedules for the division of ic, and that the two managers, and that the two managers, as town or district, should arntages for the division of the

\$10,700,000 SUIT.
Dispatch to The Tribune.

k Kain, Aug. 3.—A very imporation brought in the United States district, in which the United and the Kainsas Pacific Rail.

The case is brought on the ed by law for the presentation and fraudulent vouchers for excesses. The suft amounts The attorneys for the plaintiff penter, J. W. Johnson, and H. ES MOINES BAILWAY COMPANY

Editor of The Tribune.

Aug. 1.—Your correspondent Aug. 1.—Your correspondent Moines, Ia., under date July Your issue of the 28th), makes so grossly inaccurate and unwhich we represent, that we ask rection in your columns.

Indee to a proposed extension of Fort Dodge Road," and to the red upon the Des Moines Valleich the Keokuk & Des Moines Valley ganization, "took the lion's ands so conferred, and several lands to which they were not ta are just the reverse of those respondent.

Dodge." The Keckuk & Des-as its name implies, is the tern Division of the old Des-ad, and represents two-thirds-at road between Keckuk and file the Des Moines & Fort represents the Northern or a extending from Des Moines

an acre of land from the he State of low, and are not by extension into the counties tor "any outrage upon the tion." Yours respectfully,

C. S. JOHNSON,

President.

spendence of The Tribune.

Ia., Aug. 1.—Receiver J. B. operating the Central Railroad e his report for the six months 376, showing a good result. passengers carried in excess of the corresponding period in cased earning of \$18,276. The re was \$2,000,000 pounds, or lying an increased earning of wing an increased earning of the ration of the Railroad-Tariff nadopted by the East and West duced the freight-earnings of 5 per cent, by competing a rest in order to compete for carter-Mechanic's report shows increase of 77,907 miles, with 13,342.53, after deducting inclifor extra trains; or 26 per ased mileage. There was an ture of \$5,000 in repairs, oward refurnishing coaches, to tecommodations. The preport

\$89,493,55 . 78,127.90 n June

account \$11,365.65
usiness for June was 23 perroll shows a reduction of 5
s. Mr. Grinnell's reports,
tof the United States Cirsmade promptly, and conof receipts and expendiraction of a cent.

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to build a road from Fort
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n presentation by the holdmount named in the certifiThis, it will be seen, is virlompany money without inany has officially proposed,
e a 5 per cent tax, to build,
eration, a road to Birmingcounty, and issue these cer

tarted across the State aperations were suspended to capitalists of Europe not to invest money where together in opposition to the Legislature was taking This road was projected y, which would support a English bondholders have tigate matters for themogly, Samuel Beswick, of to inspect the country road. He represents an Last week he passed leisterviewing the people and At Fort Bodge he met mater before; and, among other to buffato or Indians in had supposed. The reput to England astonished owa, and the prospective her population. There is the bondholders will deem troad, and thereby secure neutral arready made.

PHIC NOTES.

Three hundred Mennoseave for Kansas to-night. In the case of the Com-Kentucky Cash Distri-Circuit Court, after a full he application of the At-

he application of the Application of the Application of the Private Application of the Secretary Ining and Smelting Comital \$150,000.

5.—The Hon. Moses Y. Governor, is dangerously in New Lebanon. The et to his bedside to day. At The Tribuse.

5. 3.—An excursion of this hand the members of the Sabbath-school of this scance battle-ground to

a to The Tribuse.
3.—The Michigan Musi-six weeks' session here annee of the oratorio of t teachers of this Insti-tes as Zerrahn, Wheeler, and the affair was a grand

THE COURT-HOUSE. History of the Negotiations of the Last Five Years.

The Winding Ways of County and City Officers.

Admirable Exemplification of "How Not to Do It."

A discontented hack-horse was one day standing down by the Court-House Square, in the shadow of the high board fence, when he saw a sorry-looking beast full of years and anguish vainly struggling to drag a heavy load of dirt out of the vast hole which was being dug for the foundations of the new and palatial city

building.
"So ho," quoth he, "you miserable fool, who has not a tithe of my understanding and merit, can prance up and down at pleasure, while I am obliged to stand here from morning till night with my head tied to a ring in the sidewalk. What injustice!" "Never mind, brother!" responded the beast

of burden, "some day your master will become poor and will set you to hauling dirt, while my master, having grown rich out of city contracts, will confine me in a mahogany stable with a Mansard roof." The reversal of excumstances predicted in

the above colloquy has scarcely had time to take place as yet, but the probabilities are strengthening each day. Long before the tip-top stone of the structure shall have been put in position many men will have had opportunity to grow wealthy and respectable. How many years are to clapse before the completion of the edifee! The question is doubtless frequently asked by many of the thousands who daily pass and repass the uncouth board fence, garnished with flaming advertising posters, above which tower lofty cranes, with their net-work of riggings. It is now nearly five years since the old Court-House vanished in smoke,—at least the Court-House vanished in smoke,—at least the greater part of it,—and still Chicago is without a suitable public building for the accommodation of her courts and officials. Churches have been built, spiensild blocks reconstructed, streets laid out, and parks improved, but in this important particular there has been a strange hesitation on the part of the people.

Would it not be worth while just at the present time to take.

Would it not be worth while just at the present time to take

A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE

at the history of the Court-House since the first proposal to rebuild was made and up to the present date? The task of delving among the dusty records of the City Council and the Board of County Commissioners is by no means agreeable or light. It is quite an antiquarian research, and, so far as the documents themselves are concerned, equally as dry work. Take one of the ponderous tomes, containing the printed proceedings of one of these bodies for the year 1871-2; lift it and weigh it carefully, not its contents, but its bulk; then open its damp pages and read them through. O stern mmanity! O harsh dispensers of unyelding fact!

fact!

In perusing these volumes one is transferred back to the distant age of 1871, and in the misty realms of imagination one can conjure up the almost prehistoric people whose doings they

almost prehistoric people whose doings they record.

THE BARLIEST INTIMATION
given by the City Council of their desire to rebuild the Court-House was at their meeting of Oct. 12, three days after the fatal configuration. Ald. McAvoy at that meeting presented a report of a Select Committee appointed to secure a location of the City Government, recommending the erection of temporary buildings on the Court-House Square, the use of the Madison Street Police Station as a room for the Common Council, and that the Board of Public Works cause plans to be prepared for the erection of a permanent building on the site of the City-Hall. Ald. Schintz at the same time offered a resolution, which was passed, that the Board of Public Works be directed to confer with the Board of Supervisors in regard to erecting a public building on the Court-House Square jointly with the county for all public offices. How eager they all were to go on at once with the work!

The President of the Council, C. C. P. Holden, at the meeting of Oct. 28, presented a communication in which, after recting that the fire had laid the commercial and business portion of the city in ruins and waste, he stated that the Legislature had already come to the rescue by authorizing the payment in full of the claim held by the city against the State for the canal improvement, amounting to something like \$3,000,000. Al provision was contained in the gift for the erection of the city's portion of

inc \$5,000,000. A provision was contained in the fift for the erection of the city's portion of the Court-House and for the rebuilding of the bridges destroyed by the fire. Mr. Hadien surgested that these great public improvements about he country giving omidence to the citizens and Mailtratino The Ministerial Country and mane abroad. This communication was referred to the Board of Public Works with instructions to report at the next regular meeting. Singularly chough, however, the spoods fall to show any further reference to the subject until the meeting of June 3, 1872, when hid Batcham presented a resolution relative to the appointment of a special Committee of three to degise some general plan for the reconstruction of a permanent building for city and county offices. The reason for this long silence was that the city officers had become installed in their temporary quarters on the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, and other and more pressing necessities were left than the rection of new and costly buildings.

Meanwhile the Board of County Commissioners had not been so contented. At the meeting of Monday, Dec. 4, Commissioner Hitchcock submitted a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inquire and ascertain what, if any, arrangements could be made with the City of fileago for the construction of offices and court-rooms for the temporary use of the County upon the reservoir lot on the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets. The committee, after a consultation with the city officers reported favorably. At the meeting of Jan. 3, 1872, we find the county more submitted of rebuildings as introduced Jan. 23, at which meeting Commissioner favious of the county upon a separate piece of round was soon after wards meeting Commissioner favious of the county upon a separate piece of round was soon after wards broached. At the meeting of April, 1872, the Committee of rebuilding was introduced Jan. 23, at which meeting Commissioner favious and the proceeds devoted to the construction of a new Count-House. The B

the bell. That relic, it will be remembered, was bought up on speculation and transformed into thousands of little bells, which were sold as mementoes all over the country.

The offer of prizes for the three best plans of the proposed city and county building had the effect of inducing forty-nine architects to compete. March 31, 1873, it was announced in the Council that the plans were ready for exhibition, having been hung in Kentucky Block. The room where they were placed was formally opened April 3, and a joint committee of the Council and County Board went over to inspect them. After discussing and looking over the plans, the Committee, on the 17th of April, reduced the number, by ballot, to eighteen. On the 24th, this number was still further reduced to nine. Then followed a long.

PERIOD OF INDECISION.

The Committee held weekly meetings in Kentucky Block, discussing and rediscussing the merits of particular plans. It seemed as though they never would come to any definite conclusion. After narrowing the circle of competitors to six, they suddenly reschded all their action and admitted the whole fortynine again. These committee-meetings were reported fully in The Tribuxe, and the public became considerably exercised at the dilatoriness of the Committee. And what a hubbut there was among the architectural people! Every man of the original forty-nine, of course, considered his own the best plan, and every man had his following of admirers and friends. The newspapers generally treated the competitors fairly, but the outside pressure of influence was so great and the claims of the different architects were urged so strongly that it is no wonder the Committee hesitated to decide upon the final three to whom should be awarded the prizes. Finally, the Committee balloted again for the best six plans, and then, at the very next meeting, May 25, admitted four more to the list, making ten.

Such was the laborious and roundabout method pursued in awarding the prizes. At a meeting of the Council May 19, Ald. McGrath, b

ous consent, presented a resolut

COMMITTEE OF ARCHITECTS

meeting of the Council May 19, Ald. McGrath. by unanimous consent, presented a resolution relative to procuring a COMMITTER OF ARCHITECTS from other cities to make the selection. The resolution began with the usual whereas, reciting that there being no doubt that the Committee on Public Buildings had proved itself to be utterly incapable of judging as to the merits of the pians submitted; amid whereas, the taxpayers, who heard all sorts of rumors upon every street corner about rings, etc., being formed in favor of certain plans regardless of merit, had come to the conclusion that justice would not be done; therefore he resolved that the Mayor be authorized to engage three architects, one from New York, one from Philadelphia, and one from Baltimore, to select the three best plans out of the whole number. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, and was never heard of thereafter.

The Joint Committee continued its sessions through May and June, meeting in Kentucky Block every Wednesday with a charming punctuality, and as regularly going away without accomplishing anything. A happy idea struck one of the members, and that was to call in the various architects who had plans on exhibition, and let them explain the excellencies of their productions. By this means a month was wasted satisfactorily. The newspapers, meanwhile, having become disgusted with the whole matter, gave only brief paragraphic reports of the meetings. Finally, at the Gouncil meeting of July 21, THE COMMITTERS REPORTED, having awarded the Tirst prize to Otto H. Matz, the second to Henry L. Gay, and the third to Thomas Tilley. Aug. 11 the Council recommitted the report to the Committee, with instructions to ascertain the probable cost of the building constructed in accordance with each of the three plans. This action was rescinded the next week, and the majority report was fully concurred in, and the smajority report was fully concurred in, and the amajority report was fully concurred in, and the amajority report was fully

was evidently too much for the weakly officials whose brains had been so distracted during the long year of inantition, and they allowed the matter to sink into an oblivion so deep as almost to preclude rescue. A blank comes over the records, and in vain may the antiquarian search the weighty pages of Council lore. It was in the halcyon month of April, 1874, when the fields were green once more outside the city walls, and when the Michigan-avenue elms had again put forth their fresh-tinted foliage, that the Committee on Public Buildings adopted a resolution instructing themselves to confer with the County Board on the subject of rebuilding the Court-House, the former order which accepted Tilley's plan having been revoked. On the 25th day of April the east wing of the old Court-House was sold at auction to Thomas Mackin for \$10,000. A step backward was attempted later. Then, at a meeting of the Council May 28, Ald Jonas offered a series of resolutions, reciting that, owing to the unpleasant financial condition of the city, further action in reference to building a Court-House or employing an architect, whereby any expenditure of money would be involved, ought to be postponed until the necessary means could be raised without levying additional tax upon the people. The resolusions were in the natural order of events referred to the Public Buildings Committee.

About this time the Beard of County Com-

About this time the Board of County Com-nissioners awoke from their long silence, and at their meeting of June 2 considered A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS

their meeting of June 2 considered

ASERIES OF RESOLUTIONS

exactly opposed in sentiment to the foregoing, and calling for the immediate construction of the Court-House, which should not exceed in cost \$2,500,000. At the succeeding meeting Commissioner Bogue offered a substitute declaring that, owing to the already excessive debt of the city, the Board reaffirm its action of Dec. 13, 1873, and postepone all action until the 1st day of July, 1875. This was not sustained, and at the next meeting the Board decided to go on with the work without waiting for the co-operation of the city authorities. The latter, however, were not to be left behind, and June 20 a consultation was held between the Building Committees of the two Boards. At this meeting Ald. Bailey delivered a lengthy communication, closing with 'a queerly-expressed opinion that further procrastination would be of no service to the interests and pride of the city and county. At a second conference, held July 9, it was decided to appoint two architects, and Ald. Bailey presented a string of resolutions of which the ruling idea was to prevent rings from being formed between contractors, architects, or officials. The resolutions were deemed premature, and were not supported.

The County Board at their meeting July 21 discussed the AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION to be paid to architects. It had been previously

The County Board at their meeting July 21 discussed the

ANOUNT OF COMPENSATION
to be paid to architects. It had been previously agreed that no more than 4 per cent should be allowed, and at this meeting a strong sentiment was developed in favor of giving a less commission. Commissioners Bogue, Clough, Burdick, and Jones voted and argued for a decrease, but were stoutly opposed by the Ring members. Three per cent was finally decided upon, and J. J. Egan was elected as one of the architects. The City Council just about this time began to wake up, and July 28, after a stormy session, elected Egan and Karls as architects. The better class of Aldermen remonstrated against hasty action, claiming that the city could ill-afford at that time to enter upon so costly an enterprise. Subsequent gossip among the Aldermen-resulted in calling a special Council meeting-July 31, when, in spite of opposition, a third architect was elected in the person of Mr. Tilley.

Meanwhile, The Tribune had published an editorial article showing that the Council had no authority whatever to appoint architects or stipulate their pay, as such anthority lay entirely in the hands of the Board of Public Works. Here was another difficulty. The Council appealed to City-Attorney Jameison for an opinion on the subject, and he fully corroborated The TRIBUNE. The hasty action of the Aldermen in electing Egan and Karls gave rise to many suspicions of bribery, and the matter was placed in the hands of the Grand Jury for investigation. That body, however, falled to discover any wickedness.

From this time onward until Jan. 9, 1875,

That body, however, failed to discover any walkedness.

From this time onward until Jan. 9, 1875,
nothing more was done except that the Council,
on Nov. 6, 1874, directed the Board of Public
Works to consult with the Commissioners,—an
order which they carried out with most excellent deliberation. Jan. 9 the Board
met the Public Buildings Committee
and conferred informally in regard to the possibilities of beginning the work. Mr. Prindiville
stated that the city had about \$550,000 available
for the purpose named, and Commissioner

portion of the square belonging to the city. The critire proceeds of the sale amounted to \$6,892.17, of which \$3,84.38 was derived from the bell. That relie, it will be remembered, was bought up on speculation and transformed into thousands of little bells, which were sold as mementoes all over the country.

The offer of prizes for the three best plans of the proposed city and county building had the effect of inducing forty-nine architects to compete that the plans were ready for exhibition, having been hung in Kentacky Block. The room where they were placed was formally opened April 3, and a joint committee of the Council and County Board went over to inspect them. After discussing and looking over the plans, the Committee, on the 17th of April, reduced the number, by ballot, to eighteen. On the 24th, this number was still further reduced to nine. Then followed a long.

FERIOD OF INDEGISION.

The Committee beld weekly meetings in Kentucky Block, discussing and rediscussing the merits of particular plans. It seemed as though they hever would come to any definite conclusion. After narrowing the circle of competitors to six, they suddenly reschieded all their action and admitted the whole forty-nine again. These committee-meetings were reported fully in Ting Tribuss, and the public became considerably exercised at the dilatoriness of the Committee. And what a hubbut there was among the architectural people! Every man of the original forty-nine, of course, considered his own the best plan, and every man had his following of admirers and friends. The new spapers generally treated the competitors fairly, but the outside pressure of influence was ogreat and the claims of the different architects were urged so strongly that it is no wonder the Commissioners, but were male to the Commissioners, but were unable to effect a harmonious arrangement citer were urged so strongly that it is no wonder the Commissioners and friends. The ployed or their compensation. Several meetings were held subsequently, but they were equally fruitless. Nothing decisive was accomplished until July 27, when the County Board suddenly determined to drop two of their three architects, retaining Mr. Egan, at the same time expressing a determination

determined to drop two of their three architects, retaining Mr. Egan, at the same time expressing a determination

TO PROCEED AT ONCE

with the work of rebuilding, without reference to the action of the city authorities. The latter, however, came promptly to the surface, and Aug. 40 elected Thomas Tilley as their architect. The County Board. Aug. 12, decided to advertise for proposals for the excavation of the site of the Court-House. Ang. 27 ground was broken semi-ceremoniously, a number of the county and city officials participating and subsequently adjourning to the Union Club-Rooms, where success was drank to the new enterprise. The phases of the Court-House question since then are probably familiar to most readers, and can be summed up in a few words. On the recommendation of Mr. Egan, the County Board determined to sink piles for the foundations, and the contract was let to Mr. Harms, who made such a sid muddle of the job. Then came the disagreement between Tilley and Egan as to the plan to be adopted for the future edifice, the wrangle resulting in the choice of Egan's interior and Tilley's exterior plans by the Council at their meeting Jan. 14, 1876. The last step of any importance was the suggestion made by Ald. Cuflerton at the Council meeting of Feb. 15, that the city's portion of the Court-House be built by the county. The idea, though well received by the public generally, has never been acted upon.

Thus, in the briefest possible manner, the

idea, though well received by the public generally, has never been acted upon.

Thus, in the briefest possible manner, the writer has sketched the history of the new Court-House up to the present date, following the windings, and turnings, and squirmings of the authorities who have had charge of the matter. Really, it is only by going over the ground in this way that one sees in the true light the foolishness, and manipulation, and hesitation, and intriguing that have been going on here for the last five years.

THE STONE. To the Eduor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—I deem it a duty I owe th public to place before them the situation of the Court-House question from the time it began to agitate the public mind, through it various stages down to the present, so far as the stone to be used in the construction figures. Nov. 16, 1874, a series of resolutions were passed by the Board, introduced by Commissioner Ashton. Among them was the following: "Resolved,
That said building shall be built and constructed of Cook County limestone." This was about the time of the formation of the Conri House Ring, and one of the resolutions passed at that date is as follows: "Resolved, That the former action of this Board in the selection of n architect is hereby confirmed.'

an architect is hereby confirmed."

I have before me a copy of a contract dated Nov. 17, 1874 (the next day after the passage of the above resolution), entered into by Samuel Ashton, on the part of Cook County,—to the knowledge of a portion of the Building Committee,—but not to the knowledge of the writer, who was a member of the Building Committee, of the one part, and J. J. Egan, architect, providing for the preparation of plans, specifications, etc., for the Court-House. This contract was presented to the County Clerk to affix the seal of the county, to complete this cunningly-devised imposition to bind the people of Cook County to pay \$37,500 as architect's

of the county, to complete this cunningly-devised imposition to bind the people of Cook County to pay \$87,500 as architect's iees for the county's portion of said building, and the sum of \$15,000 of the above smount on the plans, etc. This contract was never presented to the Board, and they knew not of it until the County Clerk refused to affix the seal of the county; therefore it would not have been binding had the seal been affixed. Subsequent to this another contract was entered into between Cook County and Mr. J. I. Egan, as architect, which was ratified by the Board, and under which he prepared plans, etc. Large sums of money were paid, which, as he testified before a late Grand Jury, was divided with others or paid to another as long as he would submit to be bied. I recite this to show the probable, connection between this transaction and the action had at the same time with reference to the stone, and to prove that they are thieves and begotten in sin.

The resolution above recited stood in force until public sentiment demanded its repeal, which was consummated. Then we were in position to advertise for proposals from outside of Cook County and the ring. It was well understood by those best informed that some members voted for the repeal, well knowing that after bids were received at whatever amount below limestone.

Late last evening an application was made to Judge Farwell, at the instance of William H. Read, a stockholder in the Chicago & Alton

entered an order authorizing the Receiver to sell at auction all the property of the Company to comply with the terms of the decree lately entered ordering the affairs of the Company to be wound up.

tered ordering the affairs of the Company to be wound up.

In the case of Greene vs. N. S. Grow, to fore-close a mortgage on Grow's Opera-House, Judge Blodgett yesterday authorized the Receiver to take full possession of the property.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill sgainst Frederick and Elizabeth Gloor and a large number of others to foreclose two mortgages for the aggregate sum of \$7,500 on part of Lot 6, Block 4, in the Original Town of Cnicago, being near the corner of Kinzie and North Water streets.

Charles W. Cond, administrator, etc., began a suit for \$3,500 against Coddington Billings.

Jonathan Taylor sued Robert McClelland for \$6,000.

BANKEUPTCY MATTERS.

suit for \$3,500 against Coddington Billings.
Jonathan Taylor sued Robert McClelland for \$5,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Albert A. Child, of this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankrungcy yesterday. His secured debts amount to \$4,392.53, and the unsecured to \$6,482.56. The assets consist of debts due on open account to the amount of \$1,452.99; bills and notes, \$427; furniture, etc., at 1265 Prairie avenue, \$1,500, but mortgaged for the same amount; horses and carriages, \$375; machinery and fixtures belonging to the old firm of Childs & Baker, \$481.25; and a two-thirds interest in a patent for an improvement in reservoirs for wells, worth \$3,000. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

Edwin A. Lay, of Chicago, a member of the Board of Trade, and commission merchant at 124 Clark street, also went into voluntary bankruptcy. His schedules show the preferred and secured debts to be \$11,568.64, and the unsecured to be \$13,913.14. The assets consist of \$1,099.12 due the firm of E. A. Lay & Co. Reference to Register Hibbard.

Williard M. Dingman, of Oneida, Knox County, was the third unfortunate yesterday. His secured debts are \$3,160, and the unsecured \$3,137. The assets consist of an interest in certain land in Oneida worth \$4,800; insurance policies to the amount of \$3,100; and a stock of goods in the hands of George W. Melton and the Sheriff of Knox County. The petition was referred to Register Johnson.

William Harrison Bradley, of the firm of Torrey & Bradley, dealers in druggists' sundries and surgical instruments at No. 171 Randolph street, likewise filed a petition asking that his firm be declared bankrupts. The firm debta amount to \$44,000, all unsecured, and the assets foot up \$53,000, of which the stock is worth about one-half, and bills receivable and accounts make up the remainder. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard, and R. E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee.

David A. Cashman, a job-printer, likewise joined the army of bankrupts. His debts, all unsecured, foot up \$10,492.

and office furniture \$162.97.
Lastly, Erastus C. Stevens filed a voluntary petition. The debts, all unsecured, are \$3,753.45.
The assets consist of a claim for mechanic's lien for \$1,960. The case was referred to the Register.

A creditors' meeting will be held Sept. 11 in the case of Henry S. Morse.

Henry M. Kauffman was adjudicated bank-rupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable Sept. 7.

Superior Court in Brief.

Humphrey Huckins began a suit for \$1,085 against John W. Soergel.

Authority Nuclears began a suit for \$1,000 against John W. Soergel.

CIRCUIT COURT.

N. B. Chidester began a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago to recover \$10,000.

Thomas Donohue began a suit in replevin against Francis Agnew, P. H. Tierney, and Maria Boggs, to recover a landau worth \$1,000.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—W. F. Machet vs. Village of Winnetka, \$146.82.—George W. Hoamer vs. Same, \$2,105.13.

SUPERROR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Frank Scales vs. Michael Kennedy, \$257.20.—R. L. Ford & Co. vs. C. S. Burdick, \$123.72.—H. W. Niedert et al. vs. Herman C. Degener, \$307.95.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—I have read with much satisfaction your late editorials on the silver question; also some excellent contributions rom other writers, as well as some bad ones. Of this latter class is an article in to-day's edition, signed "No Silver for Me." This writer says: "We all know that, notwithstanding the word gold is not used in the Government conword gold is not used in the Government con-tracts to express coin, yet that gold is and always has been implied," etc. To which I re-ply that we do not know any such thing. Neither can he show any good ground for such an assumption. It is plain that the Government is under no more obligation to pay in gold now instead of silver than it was to pay in silver in-stead of gold before silver had depreciated in relative value.

relative value.

There is another point in this question of "justice," which is this: The silver at present "justice," which is this: The silver at present value is worth more than either bonds or green-backs were when issued. The silver will buy more for a man to live upon, and hence is more valuable. Let us not be deceived; this obposition to the silver movement is prompted by the bondholders, who want to get back a good deal more than they loaned the Government. We have been talking specie payments for years, while it seemed a long way off. Now it is at our door, just "lying around loose," waiting to be adopted, not only without cost, but even at a profit to the Government. And if we reject it in the interest of the bondholders, who have already grown rich at the cost of the Government, and now have no moral or legal right to claim gold instead of silver, it will show that we are fearfully inconsistent, or that our legislators are painfully corrupt. Congress should not adjourn without accomplishing this all-important, object; and if it does, the members who fail to use their utmost endeavors to that end, should find in this same Silver bill political winding-sheets.

do what we can to encourage him. He is doing nobly; and not making his Administration a great political machine, but a working power for renovating the city of its corruption and extravagance, and a blessing to the community. The Mayor is showing himself to be the right man for the place: a faithful servant, and possessed of the executive ability and fearlessness in discharge of duty that will make his administration an honor to Chicago and highly creditable to him as our Centennial Mayor. The suggestion, also, that the Council are true to the great object for which they were elected is agood one. Economy and reform is the watchword. Let unity and good feeling prevail in the Council-Chamber, and all party, sectional, and denominational strife be avoided. We expect this Administration will immortalize itself, and beremembered in future years as having redeemed Chicago, and made it the best and most economically-governed city in America.

A SOUTH-SIDER.

The Court-House.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Your article in this morning's paper relative to the building the Court-House by the county and the city paying rent for its part, etc., is all right and proper so far as I know if it is necessary to build the Court-House at this time. I have heard the Court-House at this time. I have heard the question frequently asked of late, Why not postpone it altogether for a year or two until postpone it altogether for a year or two until we get out a little from under the present load? Perhaps if I were a property-owner on the Court-House square, or had some other private interest to further by it, I could see some reason for advocating it. Why cannot the present Court-House, which, I understand, belongs to the city, be used until we are able to build! If it does not contain room enough, the city offices could be moved to some of the large buildings near by, which can be rented very cheap. In these times retrenehment should be the mosto in all public as well as private affairs. By answering these questions you will oblige a large number of disinterested tax-payers.

T. C. Hill.

A SUNDAY SERMON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Under the head of "Letters to the People" we read a great many suggestions relating to improvements, reforms, and all sorts of things. been allowed, for \$600,000, and to a further claim of the City of Chicago for \$7,500 for taxes.

James F. Griffin filed a bill yesterday accusing his wife Clarinda of desertion, and asking for a divorce from her.

Jacob Yost also wants a divorce because, as he says, his wife Louise for more than two years has been guilty of drinking to excess, and has also committed adultery.

Judge Drummond left for Milwankee yesterday, but will be back Monday.

Judge Blodgett expects to leave the city today for a two weeks vacation.

In the case of Babcock vs. The Appleby Manufacturing Company, Judge Farwell yesterday

I wish to make a suggestion in relation to the Sunday issue of The Tribera, which is that you publish each week a sermon which doubtless would most cheerfully be prepared by the talented, carnest pastors of the city in rotation. The Sunday papers find their way into more homes than does any form of ministry or all combined. It is to me a startling truth that the hundreds of thousands who make our population are immortal beings, each one of whom is in some important way sowing for a harvest of joy or regret, which must be fully realized when this short life is over. Will you open your Sunday columns to the Gospel message, especially for the many who seldom or never go to church? The Monday morning papers are often rich in I wish to make a suggestion in relation to the

OH AL THE WALKERS.

The Walkers.

To the Millor of The Tribuna.

Chickeo Aug. 3.—I have noticed in your paper for the past two or three days complaints of the driveways in and about the South Parks and boulevards. I should like to say a word for those who have to walk: The rustic seats for those who have to walk: The rustic seats along the footwalks were put up three or four years ago, and, made of green wood, have since seasoned and shrunk, so that along the edge of every seat there is a row of small nails protruding from an eighth to half an inch. A person moving in the seat or getting up is very apt to hear something rip, which, besides being very embarrassing, if you have a lady with you, makes a visit to the tailor, with a pair of unmentionables under your arm, necessary. Now for the remedy, as they say. If the South Park Commissioners would send a man with a hammer to drive in the nails, it would not take more than an hour to fix all the seats, and would add vastly to the comfort of those who sit in them these moonlight hights.

and being that THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. The Board of Public Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—In your issue of to-day the question of Mr. Ed Johnson's salary seems to exercise the Board of Public Works. The fact exercise the Board of Public Works.

is, that the Board itself ought to be abolished, for as long as the men who compose it are themselves retained there will be no reform.

MICHABL RYAN.

SPIDERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CRICAGO, Aug. 2.—I have noticed, lately, large numbers of great black-and-yellow spiders in my yard on Vernon avenue. Can you inform me whether or no they are poisonous. I have forbidden my little daughter playing in the grass on account of them. An answer will oblige many readers.

W. A. L.

LIGHTING BY BLECTRICITY. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—In last Sunday's Time was an article noting the encessful experiments of a French railway company in illuminating by means of electricity. Will you be kind enough to explain in your valuable paper how this is done, and oblige a DAILY READER.

Tilden as a Blacksmith.

New York Tribuss.

Somebody should-send spicture of Gov. Tilden to the office of the Louisville Courier-Journal, for there seems to be an impression there that he is a giant in homespun. The editor speaks of the Governor's "horny-handed gloveless fist," and says he "stands like an uncouth blacksmith, begrimed by real work, his hand uplifted and ready to strike." The figure seems unfortunate, for it is undeniable that our worthy Governor, with his 5 feet 2 inches of height and his 117 pounds of weight, would not be imposing as a blacksmith.

FINANCIAL. A MOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE AND OTHER personal property without removal. E. CARRIER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

79 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 130 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6, Established 1886.

DALDWIN, WALKER & CO., RAVE MONEY TO Do loan at current rates on improved city property and productive farins. Sums from 51,000 to 516,000.

Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts. HAVE \$1,200. WILL LOAN TO BUSINESS struction in office or as salesman. Address for fidays, F3, Tribune office. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$10,000 TO \$25.—
MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$10,000 TO \$25.—
(80 at 7 and 7% per cent, upon first-class improved city property; in stime of \$4,000 and upwards at 8 per cent; other sums at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACK-SON, 32 Fortland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES OF INTER-cest on improved city property in sums of \$1,000 and upwards. Apply at UNION TRUST COMPANY, 135 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON DIAmonds, collaterals, furniture or other good securitics. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON FARMS IN
Hillinois. Money on hand. No delay if perfect title
and good security. E. SANFORD, Morris, Ill.
WANTED—83,060 FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS
on first-class improved living Park property
worth \$12,000. Address, for two days, K63, Tribune office.

WANTED—\$10,000 UPON PROPERTY NEAR CHI cago; undoubted security; low rate of interest Address Z. S., Tribune office. O PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$4,000 and/over on improved city property; com-missions low. TURNER & BOND. 102 Washington-st. \$1,000, \$1,000, OR SUMS TO SUIT TO DO SUIT TO \$2.000 \$3.000, \$2.500, OR OTHER SUMS TO TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. \$3.000 CITY CERTIFICATE FOR SALE. \$10.000 AND OTHER SUMS TO LOAN AT 8

urity. BRYAN & LATHROP, 94 Dea LOST AND FOUND.

OST-ON LAKE OR RANDOLPH-ST., BETWEEN Ada and Carpenter, a pair of gold-frame riding-speciacies. A reward will be paid for their return to 15 North Carpenter-st. I OST-ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st, a yellowish-brown traveling bag. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 1075 Wabash-av.

I OST-OR STOLKN-A SETTER BITCH WITH HER pup. Mother black and white with spots of tan on the head and other places. Pup black-and-tan. Any one returning or giving information about the same at J. V. Le Moyne's, Lake View, will be suitably rewarded. OST-I AM WILLING TO NEGOTIATE LIBER-ally for the return of the gold watch with chain and locket taken from my room at Hotel-Frankfurt Tuesday morning. Address Fifth-av., Chicago Post-Office. OST-ON DEARBORN, MONROE OR LASALLE-sist, a roll of paper drawings. Leave at Post-Office and get reward. JNO. MoARTHUR. and get reward. JNO. MCARTHUR.

and get reward. JNO. MCARTHUR.

Same Silver bill political winding-sheets.

J. A. S.

OUR CITY ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—I was pleased to see a communication in last evening's Journal, calling upon our good citizens "to stand by Mayor Heath" and sustain him, finanially and morally, in his work of Reform. Yes, I say let us all do what we can to encourage him. He is doing nobly; and not making his Administration and the standard of the things, and patent wheels. The third is about 5 feet on linches in height, sand erie eye very red, as though so were blow received under the eye. His name is apposed to be James M. Ders. A feward of Swill be paid for the receivery of the third is about 5 feet will be paid for the receivery of the third is about 5 feet will be paid for the receivery of the team, buggy, and harmes, and \$50 for the capture of the third. Dalason & Hissel.

TAKEN UP A COW, 158 COLOGNE-ST.

TAKEN UP A COW, 158 COLOGNE-ST. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION - TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, as WESTON & CO. S. Nos. 198 and 198 East Washington st. Aniple time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale. A UCTION SALE OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HARACHER, CO. S. 192 and 194 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale. 104 Washington-si, Stock on hand at private sale.

NOR SALE—TOGETHER OR SEPARATE—AN ELEgant turnout consisting of one Brewiter, N. Y.,
side-bar top-buggy, nearly as good as new; horses very
stylish, 9 years of age, very good looking, and have trotted in 2:40, warranted sound and kind in every respect,
and fear nothing, and to be sold at a sacrifice and a
trial of seven days given. No horse-jockey need apply. Sold for no fault; only on account of the death of
owner. Apply at 518 Wabash-av.

Por RALE—SEVEN HORSES; ONE FINE TEAM
bays; one single pony, fine driver; sho four single
horses, good for all purposes; one \$30. 672 West Manfison-st. Call to-day.

POR SALE—CHRAP—ONE 2-HORSE COAL-BOX
wagon; one two-horse dire wagon, and two coal
carta. 177 East Madison-st., Room 8.

HAVE SEVERAL FINE NEW AND SECONDhand buggites and carriages, open and top, at fair
prices. 731 and 738 State-st. E. C. HAYDE. WANTED-A LIGHT 10-PASSENGER OMNIBUS cheap for cash, one that has not been used much. Address, with price and particulars, Grinnell House, Grinnell, Ia.

A DVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY
readers can do so in the chespest and best manner
by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and State Divisions. For illustrated catalogues and map address A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st. Checago, III.

A PARTY HAVING A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE
of the process of coloring and reworking butter,
and the manufacture of coloring, would like an opening
for business at this or some other polot. G. R. Tribane.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING,
carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any
kind by sending letter to JONAS GRLDER, 604 State-st. DED BUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINA-ted by contract, warranted. Article sold. Houses examined free. A. OAKLEY, 189 East Washing-ton-st. WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND OFFICE DESK.
Address, giving location and price, F 23, Tribune

WEARE OFFERING GREATER INDUCEMENTS than ever to buyers of furniture. Our customers say out prices are far below all compessions. Prices cuaranteed lower than same quality of goods can be hale saw here. R. T. MARTIN, 104 State-st.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire proof warehouse 100 West Moarce st. Money selvanced to any amount; lowest charges.

MERCHANDISE AND FURNITURE STORED AT my warehouse, on East Washington st. Money advanced on goods. Address THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

A GENTS WANTED-AT ONCE-PARTIES TO A take the States or counties of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and lova. From \$10 to \$20 per day made. Postitive proof gives. Call and see it: or address Gil-Mon Wade, 47 Laselie-st.. Room 2. Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE-\$3,000 WILL PURCHASE NEW BRICK to home and lot corner Harvard-st. and Campbell-av.; \$2,000 will purchase new d-room cottage and lot No. \$7 Fillinere-st. The above prices are much less than cost. \$300 to \$500 cash; balance on monthly payments. Inquire at \$85 Western-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BRATH OF CHILDREN—THE LAST week in Chicago the death were 212: of these 143 were children. No wonder; dirty, stagman river-dure, children cannot. These terribie dangers can be youlded by buying on longest time, lowest make at which the stagman of the control of the c

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—CHEAP FARM LAND-I HAVE 347
seres good prairie land on A., T. & S. F. R. R., 25
miles south of Topeks, Kausas; will sell at \$5 per acre
cash, or one half cash and balance in one year with intercet. Have also 158 acres within 4 miles of the abovenamed tract at \$5 per acre, half cash and balance in
one year with interest at 16 per cent; tille to all perfect; taxes paid up. Address JOHN CONOVER, Kanese City, Mo. FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPER-City, so incumbrance—farm of 135 acres 60 miles from Chicago; value, \$3,500. ALBERT GRUNDIES, 234 Desplaines-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-RESIDENCE LOT ON NORTH SIDE cast of Clark-st., in exchange for improved, well-rented, unincumbered property on South Side. Ad-dress F 53, Tribune office.

TO REST-HOUSES. TO RENT-DWELLING NO. 203 WABASH AV., 10 rooms, all painted, calcimined, etc., in perfect order. Apply to R. J. WALSHE, McVicker's Theatre Building.

TO RENT-FLAT OF SIX ROOMS AT 203 NORTH Room 23.

TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED FOOMS en suite or single: Davy Block, northwest corner Green and Madison-sta, by Janiter, or by COLK, NEWELL & MOSHER, House Agents, 188 West Madison. NEWELL & MOSHER, House Agents, 188 West Madlson st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, YERY GOOD LOCATION
for a physician's odice, over corner drug-store,
South Haisted and Jackson-sts. Inquire in drug-store.
TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM VERY
chesp (gentlemen). 117 West Van Beren-st, Room 3.

TO RENT—IF ROOMS AT NO. 962 MICHIGANav., suitable for housekeeping.

TO RENT—16 OGDEV-AV., OPPOSITE UNION
Park, between Randolph and Washington-sts., three
very desirable rooms, two en suite, fronting the park.
Furnished or unturnished, as desired; sps. mae of oathroom, and croquet grounds included. Good board at
the next door. Also, safe storage for furniture.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS IN KINGSBURY TO RENT-A HOTEL, AND ALSO A LARGE boarding-house, in the City of Eigh. Address Box 567, Eighn, Ill.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c TO RENT-STORE 161 STATE-ST. INQUIRE IN the store between 12 and 2 o'clock.

Offices.
TO RENT-TWO BOARD OF TRADE MEN CAN
botain choice dask room, with use of safe, adjoining Chamber of Commerce, at a reasonable rate,
by addressing I 63, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-TWO SMALL, CLEAN, airy rooms, convenient for light housekeeping must be low; state terms. G 53, Tribune office. BUSINESS CHANCES. A NIMMENSE BUSINESS PROMISED BY A NEW and splendid invention, manufactured of wire or light cast-from. Patent or interest for raise; only parties with means need apply. Address G 43, Tribune office.

ties with means need apply. Address G 43, Tribune office.

TOR SALE—A STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHAN-dise that will invoice upwards of \$15,000, with a rade of \$35,000 a year, in one of the best business points is Western Hilling; reason for selling, a desire to engage in other business. For any dinformation address A. B. WEBB, care Field, Letter & Co., Chicago, POR SALE—BAKKRY IN A THRUVING TOWN I near Chicago; doing a good business; small cash payment. Address D8, Tribune office.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IN NELSON, ILL., of the Control of the Contr FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A WELL-established dry-goods business in one of the best Testablished dry-goods business in one of the best towns in lows. Address Lock-Box 39, Tipton, is. FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-A \$12,000 STOCK for city or country property. 70 Lis Salle-st., Room

POR SALE—A HOTEL AND BARN, NEARLY new, in a thriving village in Northern Illinois; rare chance. Address J. N. PRENTICE, Lee, Lee Co., Ill. IF YOU WANT TO SELL A BUSINESS OR PROP-lerty, or want a partner, call at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14. L. P. SWIFT & SON. WILL SELL MY HALP INTEREST IN \$000
stock, with business clearing me \$200 cash monthly. Room 43 Ashland Block, Randolph and Clark-sts.

275 WILL BUY A NEW LY-FITTED SALOON.

\$\frac{1}{2}\) 275 WILL BUY A NEW LY-FITTED SALOON.

\$\frac{1}{2}\) 285 South Clark-st.

\$\frac{1}{2}\) 3.000 CASH BUYS A HALF-INTEREST IN

\$\frac{1}{2}\] 3.000 CASH BUYS A

PARTNERS WANTED.

South Side.

76 Bast Van Buren. St... Near State—with use of plano.

West Side.

18 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—NEW marble block, fourth house south of Randolphst, far rooms, furnished or unfurnished, \$6 or \$7 per week; references exchanged.

North Side.

230 North Clark-St., UP-Starks—Gentle-quire for particulars.

North Side.

255 Indiana-St.—Very Desirable south inside to good parties, for man and wife or gentlemen; first class board.

Hotels.

Saint Carolines Court Hotels, Corner west washington and Elizabeth-sis—This clegant hotel has been repaired, calcimined, and freezood throughout from top to bottom. Prices for board have been reduced at the lowest rates to sult the times. D. H. DANOLDS, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES FOR INCOMPATIBILITY,

detc., for residents of any State, without publicity.

Amdayis sufficient proof. No charge unless successful.

Law and Divorce Agency. Box 248, Chicago, III.

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc. Legal everywhere. Amdayits sufficient proof. Residence immaterial. Free after decree.

R. MARYIN, Room 5, 85 Washington-is., Chicago, III.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAIN
not material. Free after decree. Heat city references.

Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashiand Block, Chicago, III.

NEVERORES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every state and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 13 years experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearbors etc.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR TRADE-VALUBALE UNIMPROVED PROPerty in the City of Indianapolis. Ind., for a good
farm. Address JOHN K. WEYER, Madison, Ind.

FOR EXCHANGE-DWELLING AND LOT ON
Michigan-av, for widd land in Rassus or lows. J.
M. PRSTANA, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE-280 ACRES WESTERN LAND,
patent title, abstract to date, at \$2, for good jewelry, buggles, or planes. C. JOUVERIAT, Koom 44, 156
Washington-st, or at Brewood House.

Wanted—IN EXCHANGE-GOOD CLEAR IOWA
Innor of farms, for fart-class residence property,
improved. Address 1 38, Tribune office.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE TAUGHT IN ONE leason for \$5 (not including shading). Pupils (auch only at their residences. Address C. ELVEENA. Post-Office. DERSONAL-WILL F. F. RAFFAS, FORMERLY of Milwaukee, send his address to W. H. PRCK-BAR, 156 Washinston-st. 7 It will be to his advantage.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED-AN OFFICE-BOY ABOUT 15 TRARS
of age, one who fives with his parents, and can
bring good references. Apply corner of west Washington and Jefferson-sts., from 8 to 10 this morning. WANTED-A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS GRO-ceries and dry-goods. Corner of Fifty-first and WANTED-A GOOD BOY USED TO OFFICE work. Address in own handwriting stating references and wages expected, K 33, Tribune office.

WANTED - GOOD CARPENTERS FOR LA-and bring tools for framing. WANTED A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER WITE GOOD REPORTS Address WM. MARKUS & CO. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR, RE toucher, and printer to-day. One that can take charge. 180 West Madison-st. MOORE.

WANTED—2 GOOD SASH AND DOOR MAKERS none but good hands need apply. 57 West Chica WANTED-HOUSE MOVER TO MOVE HOUSE IN Englewood. D. W. MILLS, 145 Clark at., Boom WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CARVERS AND CARI net-makers at R. W. BATES & CO. S. 48 Kas WANTED-LATHERS, SOUTHWEST CORNER Pine and Pierson sis. WANTED-SIX CARPENTERS ON HARDWOOD anish at church corner of Faulins-st. and Waspenders.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS-ALSO 10 farm bands; good wages; free fare; to leave to-day. R. F. C. CHRISTIAN, 141 SOUTH WATER TO WANTED-200 RAILROAD MEN, FARM HANDS, sawmill hands, choppers, and dischers: free fare. A. G. BING & CO, 17 North Clark-st., up-stairs. W ANTED—200 TEAMS, S3. 30 PER DAY; 500 LA-81 per day; and board; free fare; at J. H. SPERBECK dc CO.'S, 29 West Eandolph-st.

Miscellanceus.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL "WIDEAWAKE" can openers, family solssors sparpeners, fam, and many new fast-selling articles. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED-A COMPETENT MAN TO CANVASS the mechanical establishments of Chicago for a tool company. Address, with stamp, O. STODDARD & CO., 316 Euclid-av., Clerpland, O. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS MEN TO SELL THE Hishop long wool duster in the cities and towns of the West; extra inducents. Address W. W. BISHOP, 131 South Green. L. Chicago, H. The wast extra inducements. Address W. W. BISHOP, 131 South Grein-si-, Chicago, III.

WANTED-GOOD AGENTS FOR THE BEST AND fastest selling goods in the country. Room 2, 140

East Monroe-si.

WANTED-GOLD-LIVE MEN TO CANVASS AND sell to the grocery trade in every State a new invention; exclusive neuritoring enterior of circulars sent free; sample by mail, 20 cents. of the circulars sent free; sample by mail, 20 cents. Take cleves To East Madison-st., Chicago, Room 54. Take cleves To East Madison-st., Chicago, Room 54. Take cleves To East Madison-st., Chicago, Room 54. Take cleves Or Chicago, III.

WANTED-MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paring business in the United States. We guarantee live men \$70 per week during the year. Address RAY &CO., Chicago, III.

WANTED-A MAN TO WORK IN STORK AND attend to horses. Inquire this morning signature of the property of the country of the property of the

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SUCCESSFUL AD vertising canvasser. No other need address F 12, WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENard Iron Group Cook, washer,
and Iron Cook Amb Second Gran,
WANTED-A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL;
Gran prefered; wares, 34 and Second Gran,
Antiend Gran, and Twenty-second-st.
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and ironer. Apply at 751 West Adams-st.
WANTED-A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL;
Grann preferred; wares, 34 and 33; four family. Call at 416 Wabash-av. WANTED-A GOOD SERVANT GIRL. 95 WELLS-WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND troner. Apply immediately at 318 West Washing

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-FIFTY LADIES FOR THE BALLEY.
Call at Dramatic Agency, 765 Fifth-sv., entrance SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Book keepers, Clerks, etc.

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Preferred; have had some experience in the wholesale stationery trade; understand bookkeeping; salary
moderate, but a parmanent position desired; references
A ; an immediate arrangement made or for Aug. 20 if
preferred. Address A 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS ENGINEER OR MACHINE BY A SOOK FOR THE SOOK FOR T Couchmen, Teamsters, etc. CITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAY S as coschman; understands to take care of horses; wire willing to do honsework for employer; best of city references given. Address N K, 731 West Madison-st.

Miscellancons.

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or hardware trade; several years experience through
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Iowa; A i Chicago references. Address A 32, Tribuns
office. Olice.

Situation Wanted—By a Young Man as a butler or waiter in a private family; good city references given. Address G 33, Tribune office. Ster by a stendy, sober man; best of city references. F 33, Tribune office,

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED-BY TWO SISTERS, ONE of cook, wash, and iron, the other for second work. References if required. Apply at 580 South Morgan-st.
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DARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNERS WANTED.

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DA

Miscellaneous.

Situation wanted—a Lady would like to have copying or plan writing to do moraling and creaing at home; \$1 per week. EXCELSION, Tribune office.

HALLET, DAVIS & 00. 8 GHAND, SQUARE AND It upright planos. 30 years established. 75 first premiums. 20,000 new in use. Special attention is called to the Hallet, Davis & Co. a upright planos. They stand in tune longer than any pisness made. They stand in tune longer than any pisness made. They are rich and full in lone; constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect planos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co. a uprights suprems and unrivaled. For sale only by W. W. KIMBALL. corner State and Adams sta, Chicago. PIANGS AND GREGANS.

PIANGS AND GREGANS.

Prices \$20 to \$300.

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LARGE LATHE, SPANCH SWING BY 14-FOOTE bed, Ames manufacture, with 48-inch chuck and tooks complete, used at a months, and in perfect order, price \$800.

Shafting lathe, 29-foot bed, 29-inch swing, with noise for shafting, complete and in perfect order, price \$600.

Harris from planer, with chucks and took, planes 7 feet by 24 inches wide, in perfect order, price \$500.

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Also double engine, splinder 3rd, for steam yacht, new, price \$175.

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SEWING MACHINES. HOWE, WERD, AND OTHERS, \$35; SINGER'S, et al. 457, 50, \$40, 50.0 \$45; result at \$75 to \$50; IUCE or and all attachments included; same as companies sell; warranted three years. THOS R. MARTIN, 250 Wester, are

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
dolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Tony Wood's Museum.

proc street, between Dearborn and State.

aker of Moscow." Afternoon and Svening.

Adelphi Theatre. Exposition Building---Crystal Garden Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Promenade C

SOCIETY MEETINGS

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 48, R. A. M.-egulsr convocation this Friday evening at 6:30 o'clock or business and work on the Mark Master Degree. A ill attendance desired. By order of the M. E. H. P. CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Secretary. ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A., F. and A. M.-Hall, 132 LaSalle-st.—Stated communication the (Fri day) evening, at 7:30 o'clock for business. By obler o the S. W. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold E change yesterday closed at 88%.

For this region to-day there is no pleasan prospect of needed showers, but slightly warmer and clear weather is predicted.

A resolution to adjourn Congress. Monday was yesterday reported in the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, and adopted. The concurrence of the Senate is necessary, however, and in the present un-finished and doubtful condition of various important matters, it is altogether probable that the resolution will not receive the approval of that body.

It turns out that the House Democrats blundered ridiculously in their hurry to legislate the Congressional Printer out of office They incorporated in the Sundry Civil bill a clause intended to have this effect, but in reality it has no effect, since the office abol-ished was that of Superintendent of Public Printing, which has no existence, while CLAPP, the Congressional Printer, was un-

The names of BEN HARRISON and DAVID D. PRATT, ex-United States Senator and late mmissioner of Internal Revenue, are ged upon the Indiana Republican Cennittee as in every way desirable to be placed upon the State ticket in the place made vacant by the withdrawal of Mr. ORTH. Either of these able and worthy gentlemen would add great strength to the ticket and bring to the canvass the important elements of personal popularity and lively enthusi-

The extravagant quality of BELKNAP's patriotism was queerly illustrated in the matter of the contract for supplying headstones for soldiers' graves. One of the bids was ruled out by the truly loyal Secretary because it was proposed to furnish Italian marble, and with his consent Italian stone should never, no never, be put over American soldiers! So an Iowa man got the contract to supply pure American stone at a purely Ame profit. The House Military Committee have prepared a report on the subject in which LENAP is censured for undue favoritism but no corruption is charged.

The Michigan Republicans held their Convention yesterday, and put in nomination full State ticket, headed by the Hon. CHARLES M. Chosswell, of Adrian, who was nom nated for Governor by acclamation. As Speaker of the Lower House, President of the State Senate, and President of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, Mr. Crosswell has made himself thoroughly known to the people of Michigen as a man emi-aently and peculiarly fitted for the Governor-thip, and his election by a handsome maority hardly admits of a doubt. The renainder of the ticket is of the same high order of fitness and integrity, and the work of the Convention yesterday will bear the fruit of victory in November.

disposition to underrate the gravity of the situation in the Indian country, and to over-estimate the ability of inferior numbers to cope with overwhelming odds. He throws cold water on the urgent recommendation of Gen. SHERIDAN that the cavalry regiments be recruited up to their maximum strength by the enlistment of 2,500 men, and expresses the opinion that either of the two columns commanded by Gens. CROOK and TERRY are able to defeat any force the Indians can bring against them. It is evident, from the cautiousness with which both CROOK and TERRY have moved since Sirrino Bull demonstrated the fighting capacity of the Sioux, that these experienced Indian-fighters are not so confident as Gen. SHERMAN IS of the ability of one white solmay know more about the Sioux war than there is just a chance that he may know less, and on that chance may hang another Little Big Horn on a larger scale.

The Chicago produce markets were moderstely active yesterday and generally firmer. Mess pork closed 10@12}c per bri higher, at \$18.52\\ @18.55 for August and \$18.62\\ @18.65 for September. Lard closed 2\\ @5c per 100 be higher, at \$10.95 cash and \$11.02\\ @11.05 for September. Meats were steadier, at 7 to for boxed shoulders, 9 to for do short ribs, and 10 to for do short clears. Lake freights were firm, at 1 to for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.10\frac{1}{2} per gallon. Flour was more active. Wheat closed 2c higher, at 90\frac{1}{2}c for September. Corn closed \frac{3}{2}c higher, at 47c cash and 46\frac{2}{3}c for September. seller October. Rye was steady, at 55@55jc. Barley closed firmer, at 71 asked for Sep-

6.40. Cattle were dull and weak, selling at \$2.00@5.12} for inferior to extra. Sheep were in demand at \$2.50@4.75. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.00 in greenbacks at the close.

The progress made thus far in the Hospital investigation by the Hospital Committee of the County Board does not afford much encouragement to hope for a thorough overhauling of that institution and the correction of the abuses complained of. That there are abuses no one can doubt who reads the testimony of Mrs. EDGAR, who is entitled to respect for the courageous stand she has taken in this mat-ter. She has shown her sincerity by asking to be placed under oath, -a formality which the Committee neglected in the case of the witnesses summoned to break down her testimony in advance. The Committee, with one or two honorable exceptions, conduct the investigation as though they were on trial along with the Hospital officers-as indeed they are if, as is alleged, they have neglected to remedy the evils when brought to their notice. Consequently their report, however thick it may lay on the whitewash will be taken with many grains of allowance for the peculiar circumstances of the case.

PROCTOR KNOTT was thoroughly snuffed out yesterday, and must now be numbered among the wounded and missing. Not content to let well enough alone, he rashly supplemented the report of the Judiciary Committee exonerating him from the implication of dishonorable conduct in suppressing the CALDWELL dispatch by engaging in a savage and malignant assault upon Mr. BLAINE, whom he accused of having simulated the nickness which followed the almost fatal unstroke which laid him low. This contemptible slander of an absent adversary brought down upon Knorr a perfect torrent of furious rebuke and scathing denunciation from Messrs Fevr and Hale, of Maine, and Mr. McCheery, of Iowa, who fairly flayed the venomous Kentuckian. A sense of in dignation at his shameful course was aroused in the Democratic members of the Committee and of the House, and Mr. Hurn, who had submitted the report, moved to withdraw it, and the House so ordered, thus inflicting upon the Chairman of the Judiciary Comit-mittee a disgrace as severe and significant as it was justly merited.

GOLD AND SILVER VALUES. The interest in the silver question grow with its consideration. The opponents of silver dollars fiercely denounce the tion of silver coinage as a legal-tender as a measure of repudiation. They indignantly ask, "Would you pay your debts in a coi that has depreciated 15 per cent?" overlooking the other view of their own proposition, "We demand that you pay your debts in a coin that has dvanced in value 15 per cent." Meas ured by gold, silver has declined; measured by silver, gold has advanced; but gold. measured by labor and all other commodities real estate included, has advanced largely of

From the valuable and interesting tables compiled by Senator Jones, and printed with his celebrated speech on silver and gold, we learn that the ratio of silver to gold has ranged for nearly 200 years at about 154 of silver to 1 of gold. In 1680 silver stood 15.40 to 1 in France. From 1687 to 1800 it ranged from 14.74 to 15.42 in Hamburg, and from 1800 to 1850 it stood 15.60 to 15.83. In England from 1851 to 1860 it ranged from 15.21 in 1859 to 15.57 in 1852. From 1861 to 1866 it remained below 151, and the since then has been as follows:

1867 ... 15. 57 | 1871 ... 15. 59 | 1874 1868 ... 15. 60 | 1872 ... 15. 63 | 1875 ... 16. 47 | 1869 ... 15. 60 | 1873 ... 15. 90 | 1876 ... 17. 08 | 1870 ... 15. 60 | We quote these tables to show how slight and temporary have been the variations of the ratio during more than 200 years. The average has been so long at 15} to 1 that that figure has been adopted by common consent as a standard. During the period from 1848 o the close of 1872 silver was at a premium n gold. In 1872 the product of gold wa aller than it had been since 1851, while in 1874 it sunk to \$95,000,000, and in 1875 it was \$97,000,000, against \$193,000,000 in 1853. From 1850 to 1861 the average annual production of gilver was less than \$41,000 000: from 1861 to 1871 it ranged from \$42. 000,000 to \$61,000,000 : in '72 it was \$65. 000,000; '73 it was \$76,000,000; '75 it was \$72,000,000. Here, then, we have the joint cause of the comparative advance of gold-

scarcity in the production of gold and an increase in the production of silver. When the gold increase took place in 1850-1854, the silver advanced and the gold declined in value. In addition to this natural cause for the variation in the values of these two metals, we must add the politsilver by Germany. This has thrown upon the markets of the world about two hundred nillions of silver, hitherto used as coin, but now offered as bullion. Germany has further contributed to the disturbance of the markets by creating a demand for an equal nount of gold. This called for a sum of gold greater than the world's whole producion of gold for the years 1874 and 1875. This action has but supplemented the effect of the large falling off in the gold product

and the increase in that of silver. Silver, under these combined tances, has lost some of its purchasin power, as compared with gold, and German will have to pay more silver for the gold than she would have to do a year ago. This gold has to be drawn from other countries. thereby producing a general scarcity, which nhances the value of the metal not only as compared with her own depreciated silver, but with all other commodities. The effect of this has been to add to the weight of every man's debts when computed by the gold standard, and to the sum of taxes, estional. State, and municipal bonds, railroad and all other bonds and mortgages. Now, the cormorant class of creditors may be largely benefited by this enhancement of the value of the gold dollar, but the public does not share in that benefit, but is greatly injured. It may be a temporary advantage to the creditor to grasp at all his debtor possesses, but in the end the destruction of the debtor is a general injury. To demand a large advance on the amount of all indebtedess cripples every man who is in debt, arrests trade and production, and paralyzes

The act of Congress of 1873 demonetizing the silver dollar was, however, uninte tionally, on the part of its authors and projectors who were not in Congress, passed surreptitiously. That is to say, it was not a bill to which public attention was called; was not discussed with reference to that point. The bill, so far as it was known generally, was a bill consolidating and mod-ernizing the regulations of the mints. Until within a few months the general public were Governors were lawless felons, whose minis-

An evil effect of this act is now the United States from being a market for the surplus silver of Germany; it contracts gold. It tends to aggravate hard times, paralyzing all kinds of property, especially real estate. No man will venture to buy real estate, nor, indeed, make any contract fo the future, because of the already large advance and constantly-increasing demand for and value of gold. Payments in coin are no onger possible in silver, and those who have partial payments will be unable to omplete them, or to make sales of what they

If, however, something like BLAND's bill should pass Congress, the United States would thereby create a market for silver, requiring at least twice the amount of silver which Germany has to sell. The passage of this act would at once counteract the effect of the demonetization of silver in Germany. It would release from actual use as coin almost gold enough to supply the extraordinary demand in Germany, and thus contribute to the restoration of silver to its relative value with gold. An auxiliary to this end, and to the restoration of specie values, would be to fund the greenbacks and enter wholly upon standard of money values in place of flucnating credits.

But, say the advocates of the adoption of an exclusive gold standard. Germany will end back to us for payment our national bonds. This is mere nonsense. If the Ger-mans send back our bonds, they must do so to exchange them for silver, and this is not at all likely. And just here it may be said that the Germans bought all our bonds they hold with silver, then the only money they had, and even at the worst they would obtain the same money that they bought with. It is far more likely, however, that these Germans, being men of intelligence, and holding the bonds as an investment and not for speculation, will send their demonetized silver here to purchase other bonds, prepared to wait until the present temporary causes of the rise in gold shall have passed, and silver again recover its relative value.

On this point Mr. Jones states as a proposition, sustained by all history at all times, and confirmed by the recorded testimony of the last two hundred years, that " when, at any given time or in any given country, the same outlay of capital, labor, materials, that is sufficient to result in the production of one pound of gold, if removed from gold and applied to silver mining, will produce more than 151 pounds of silver, the labor, naterials, etc., will be removed from the production of gold to that of silver. When, at another time or in another place, the outlay sufficient to result in the production of 151 pounds of silver, if devoted instead to rold, will produce a fraction more than one pound of gold, it will, as a matter of course. devoted to gold." This is the result, not always instantaneous, but certain to follow, and it is this law which has kept and nust always keep the relations of value of the two metals at 151 of the one to 1 of the other. The present departure of the values of the two metals from the general average standard must eventually be remedied. The inevitable laws of cost of production will in due time readinst the balance, and the two metals must recover their relative values. Fluctuations will occur, have always occurred, but they have given way to comparative permanence. Shall the United States attempt by legislation to prevent that one of the two metals which ing the value it has always had in the world's

MR. LAMAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Laman is one of the "silver-tongued orators" of the South. His words have the sweetness of honey, and his methods are like the purring of the cat before it fastens its claws upon the object in reach. We do not think him a bad man, nor a vicious man; we wish all the Confederates of the South were as fair and well-disposed as he. We do not think him exactly a hypocrite, though he is deceptive; perhaps he deceives himself as well as others, and, allowing the wish to father the thought, pictures things as he would like them to be but are not. His speech in the House on the condition and aims of the South is a glittering network of sophisms, and is calculated to appeal to the sympathy and the instinct of fairness which s so conspicuous a quality of the Anglo-Saxon nind. His purpose was to claim a fair and even show, which he denied the South enjoys, and to disarm opposition certain quarters by disavowing any ultefor and deeper motive. It was an apology for the banding together of the solid Con federate South with one of the political parties of the country, and as such it was an cknowledgment that the condition demands an explanation. Mr. Laman's explanation is not satisfactory, despite the apparent goodwill it conveys, and the claim that the "South" is acting as a unit with the Democratic party from "a dire and inexorable necessity.

The "necessity" of a people of an entire ection, embracing some sixteen States, acting as a political unit on a sectional basis (the most formidable menace to the integrity of this country) must be very great to be justified. Mr. LAMAB says it is cause "the institutions of the 'South' have been shattered and destroyed," forgetting that it was this very same spirit of sectional unity that brought on the condition of things rendering it necessary to shatter and destroy the "peculiar institutions" of the South. He says that "her industries have been disorganized." forgetting that the Confederates. in a decade of profound peace, have done little to restore their industries, but have rather spent their time in oppressing the very people and the only people among them willing to work. He says that "every foot of her fertile soil is sterilized by an alldevouring taxation," forgetting that the local affairs of all the Southern States but one are under the absolute control of the native whites and ex-Confederates, and that they are responsible for such a lamentable condition He says that "her educational interests are waning and languishing," forgetting that a large part of the South has no public schools except those that were established ther during the brief supremacy of the Republic an party, and which have since been closed up in several of the States by the Southern Democrats, who refuse "to pay taxes to edu cate the niggers," and thereby deprive the poor whites also of educational facilities.

The purpose of Mr. LAMAR's speech was to show that the organization of the South as a sectional basis for political action at the present time is from "the instinctive and imper-ative law of self-preservation." And he asked "how it could be expected to find quiet, or-

ters were thieves, and whose magistrates were coundrels." If this wholesale assertion is true, then the Southern whites cannot escape the responsibility for so low and disgraceful a state of civilization. Let us see. Taking the entire South, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri were never taken out of the hands of the native whites. Virginia and Tennessee were only re-strained a very short time by the process of reconstruction. Georgia and Texas have for years shaped their wn destinies in their own way. Arkansas, Mabama, and North Carolina were some ime since, and Mississippi and Florida more ecently, turned over to the tender mercies of "home rule." And so, in the entire section south of Mason & Drxon's line, there remain out two States-South Carolina and Louis-Since the campaign fairly opened by the presentation of both candidates, and since the record of both has been thoroughly scanned, the facts prove that all STOREY said ana in part-that can be fairly said to be inder the control of the Republican party or the people of the North. Now if, after the people of the South-the Southern about Tilden before he was nominated is whites, the ex-Confederates-have gained supremacy over fourteen out of the sixteen tes we have named, and there still exists the condition of semi-barbarism which Mr. LAMAR describes, how is it hoped that a solid, sectional union with the Copperheads

if this be not the hope and purpose, is ther not some other and more sinister d Mr. LAMAB says that the South has with the Democracy to secure an Adminis tration that "will give amnesty and restoration of the privileges of American citizen-ship." We fear not. It cannot be amnesty, for how many whites in the South are deprived of the rights of citizenship? None who have applied. Even Beauergard, who raised the black flag, has been amnestied. The Republican party has opened the door to all who desire it, except JEFF DAVIS, who debarred on account of his Andersonville trocities. The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives actually consists for the most part of ex-Confederates. And as to the "rights of citizenship," we fear the purpose of the united South is to use the Democratic party to practically repeal them as to the blacks, rather than enlarge them. Such has been the experience at all events. Mr. LAMAR is right when he says that statesmen like Lord DERBY and Earl RUSSELL could set tle the race-question, but it would not be by intimidating the negroes, by oppressing them, by murdering them. They would be given and guaranteed the fullest exercise of political freedom and equality. That was lways the policy of Great Britain in dealing with emancipation; the policy of the ex-Confederates of the South is precisely the

Mr. LAMAR is in error in attributing

of the North will accomplish the political

and wealth-creating revolution desired? And

roubles of the South to the interference of that he would call carpet-baggers with home rule "; they are not entirely political. They come mainly, in fact, from the nwillingness of the whites to work. That the real hindrance. The negroes, being free men, are no longer willing to subsist on ations like the mules, and support the whites in idleness out of their surplus earnings as they did in a condition of slavery. The native Americans of the North might as well expect to live in idleness on the labor of the foreign population, and deny the right of citizenship and withhold the benefits of education from the latter at same time. The solution of Southern race-question lies in full and practical recognition of the rights of citizenship without distinction of color, and the restoration of prosperity rests upon the willingness of the Northern whites. This is the inevitable this the "dire and inexorable necessity. Mr. LAMAE's smooth diction and amiable rhetoric cannot conceal the fact that the sectional unity of the South in the interests of the Democratic party at this time is with the purpose of ruling that party as it did before the War, and that such will be the result if the Democratic party succeeds to the control of the Government is evident from the fact that Confederates govern the policy of the present Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, even though restrained by their designs on the future. The sectional policy of the South was once to "rule or ruin," and a control of the Democratic party, and through it the Government, will render the revival of that

policy imminent. It is the great danger ahead which we hope may never again be precipitated upon this nation. * TILDEN "BEFORE AND AFTER." The Chicago Times has discovered a mare's nest. It has found an utterance of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE some months ago, made before either political party had nominate candidates, in which Mr. TILDEN was referred to in a complimentary manner, and in which it was predicted that gentleman might be put forward by the Democrats as a "Re form" candidate. We had not been at any pains to examine the grounds on which MANTON MARBLE, in the World, put him forward as a "Reformer." But, assuming that what MARBLE claimed for him to be true, we warned Republicans who go to National Conventions that it was possible the Democrats might place TILDEN as a "Reform andidate in the field, and hence the necessity or the Republicans to nominate a candidat who should command the confidence and support of all men favoring a reform of the ublic service. There has been abundant vidence that this advice was followed whe Gov. Haves was nominated, and he has attracted, as it was expected he would attract, the hearty support of the vast majority of all those who look to the next Adinistration for a reform of the Governmen

After printing one or two such articles s we have described, which sufficiently manifested a disposition to treat Mr. Tupes fairly as an opponent, there were evidences forthcoming that we had misapprehended his character. Most of these came from Democratic sources before he was nominated It was then that THE TRIBUNE began to get dimpses at the true inwardness of Slippery Sam. Several prominent Democratic news papers, and notably the Chicago Times, developed facts and events which proved TIL-DEN to be a wily politician instead of a reformer, an associate of Twzen's instead of his prosecutor, a fire-in-the-rear Copper-head instead of a patriot, and a mere pretender to public virtues for personal and partisan purposes. We read what the Chicago Times had to say on the subject, because we knew that Storer, an older man than Tripen, was familiar with the latter's record as an old political bedfellow. We were surprised and chagrined at the over-estimats we had previously made. Had STOREY corrected us at the time, either in his own newspaper or by communication could have corrected the error immediately. It was not for some little time afterwards, exposes in the Chicago Times, Brooklyn Argus, Cincinnati Enquirer, New York Express, and other Democratic newspapers, that Triden was a professional railroad-wrecker, Tilden was a professional railr a hack politician, one of the persons who constructed the Copperhead peace platform of 1864, a promoter of the political frauds in New York State, and a mere sham and pretense of reform. Since we were thus enlightened as to TILDEN's real character by an old fellow-Copperhead like Stoney, who has been his personal and political crony for nearly half a century, we have been careful not to mislead any more readers, and have taken some pains to expose the insolent deception which MARBLE, of the World, practiced upon us by advertising TILDEN as a

literally true, and, if anything, falls short of the truth. For instance, the Times denounced Tilden as a "Rebel sympathizer," and sustained its position by the fact that he was a member of the Resolutions Committee in the Democratic Convention of 1864 which framed the infamous platform declaring that the War for the Union was a failure. have found that not only was this true, but that TILDEN refused to sign a call for a warmeeting in New York (immediately after the firing on Sumter) " to sustain the laws and Constitution of the United States." . The Times further charged that "TILDEN represents the greater part of the Tammany gang," and we actually find that he was an intimate political associate of Tween's; that he was in receipt of Tween's checks; that he instructed all the Democratic politician in the State to report to Tween the actual vote immediately after the closing of the polls, so that it might be known how large a Democratic majority was needed to carry the State; and, finally, that he never dared to come out against Tween until the entire gang had been exposed and brought to bay by the Republicans. The Times charged that Tilden's "name suggests nothing that is nationally known of its owner," and but that, as a Presidential candidate, he "had been brought forward by combination and intrigue," and the scandalous use of that "bar'l of money" at St. Louis was ample proof of the the truth of the assertion. The Times said that "all representations that Mr. Tupen is a Reformer, or ever reformed anything, are utterly false and fraudulent representations, constituting part of a grand scheme of political deception." And, in fact, the developments that have been made since he was nominated show that, in the cana matters, he has merely been benefiting from a reform practically inaugurated by Gov. Drx, that he has not decreased the taxes of New York State, that he has spent large sums of money only to bring a single offende to trial and let him escape, and that all his protestations of reform are, as the Pimes said, "utterly false and fraudulent." Times denounced Tunen as "guilty of breach of trust" and as diverting his own use other people's money; and, the country shows that he has accumulate

local subscriptions and stocks, and "reo ganizing" corporations for his own benefit and that of those associated with him. All that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE said sever months ago that was favorable to Mr Try DEN was suggested by a natural disposition to treat a political opponent fairly, and was the Times and other Democratic papers had damned his character as a man and as a politician. But the Chicago Times, from the personal knowledge of its editor, understood TILDEN'S sham from the very first, and denounced him up to the moment he was nom nated. Since THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE found it had been deceived in regard to TILDEN's character, it has done what it could to show him up in his true light; but the Chicago Times, without recanting anything it formerly said of him, and without denying in detail the charges it specifically made and which given him an ardent support ever since he became the candidate of the Confederates The inference is too plain to require comment.

his vast fortune of several millions by man

ipulating and wrecking railroads, wiping ou

Those who oppose the reintroduction of the silver dollar into circulation state that one of the first consequences would be to cause one hundred millions or more of the gold coin in the United States to be exported. Well, if that occurred, it would not be given away. Something of equal value would be received for it. Suppose it were exchanged for silver, the deal would operate in this way: The first ten millions would bring a premium of, say, 15 per cent in silver: the next ten millions a premium of 14 per cent; and each ten millions would reduce the premium at least 1 per cent. By the time the hundred millions were exported and exchanged for silver, the atter would be worth 95 or 96 per cent instead of 85 or 86 per cent of gold as at present. In this exchange of metals our pankers and brokers would clear five or six millions of dollars. We have made a very moderate statement of the effect of the exchange. It is more likely that silver would advance almost to par with gold, because the exchange of coins would render silver comparatively scarce in Europe and gold plenty there. The one metal would advance in purchasing power in proportion as it became scanty, and the other would decline in value in proportion as it became abundant.

The Congressional opponents of the silver dollar advance the following as one of their reasons for opposing the repeal of the bill that was sneakingly slipped through Congress in February, 1873, demonetizing the silverdollar coin:

Fourth—It involves the question of the sudden return of our bonds from abroad, creating an ex-traordinary demand for money and bullion, and producing a new panic in the money market.

There are 1,000 millions of our bonds held abroad. Not one of them can be returned on the Government, for none are due, and won't be for ten or a dozen years. How, then, could they be "suddenly returned" Some of them might be sent here sale, but they would be bought and paid for in silver dollars or their equivalent at the market price. The Ger mans purchased the bonds originally with silver thalers,—silver being the legal-t of that country since the days of July CESAR, (and also a legal-tender in this country since the foundation of the nation until three years ago). But why should foreigners return our bonds? They know that the principal and interest will be paid in coin. The bonds draw a higher rate of interest than they can get for their money at home. People here would only buy them on speculation, and only to the extent they

however, that it became apparent from the had coin to invest in them. If the bonds were offered very low, speculators would and sell them when the price went up. But what would the British and Germans do with the silver received for the bonds? Send it back and invest it in wheat, meat, cotton, tobacco, and the like. Then we would have both the bonds and the silver. As silver advanced in value foreigners would buy them back at the higher price. could stand this operation as long as they could. The more silver they sent over here to purchase produce or bonds, the more valuable it would become in Europe. The fact s, it is only necessary to open an equal value with gold. This country can easily absorb twice or three times the amou of the surplus silver of Germany, if our irredeemable paper currency were funded out of

OBITUARY.

MISS BETSEY M. COWLES. In the death of Miss BETSEY M. COWLES, who assed away on the 25th of July, at the nomestead," Austinburg, O., not only the large circle of friends who knew her best, but all who come under the influence of strong, sympatheti and Christian women, sustained a deplorab-loss. She was one of the few women who b quiet, undemonstrative attention to the details of solemn duty have exerted a resistless control ever "Aunt BETSEY" was known there were deep grief and mourning when she left this

Miss Cowles was born in Bristol, Conn. He ather, the Rev. Dr. GILES HOOKER COWLES, was pastor of the Congregational Church in that town. During the year 1811 he received a call from the church at Austinburg, and, accept-ing, started for his new field of labors, transporting his wife and eight children in a carriage and two wagons. The journey was made in thirty days, and the good pastor entered upon his work. It was on the frontier, for Ohio was "way West" then, that Miss Cowles received er first impressions of life and its respon ies, and even as a child she developed many of he characteristics that in her womanhood wor the characteristics that in her womanhood won for her the love and admiration of all who knew her. Endowed with remarkable power of analysis and comparison, it was plain that her sphere embraced the imparting of information, and while yet quite young she established two infant schools. Forty years ago, she graduated at Oberlin, and took up higher branches of education, and there is not one who ever came under her teachings who does not renember with affection the kindly efforts of Aunt BETSEY," as she was called, to smooth the rugged paths and lighten the labors of

Nor were her attentions exclusively bestowe hensive view of existence, and saw no reas for grooves in the career of men and women The same moral excellence that bent some of her faculties to smoothing the asperities of the oad to learning bent other qualifications to ard the amelioration of the lot that tangles the ines of the oppressed, and in the work of com-orting the poor and helpless, the slave, and in her sympathetic care for the sick and wounded luring the Rebellion, she became a monument of who suffered or were heavy-laden.
Some seven years ago, Miss Cornelia, sister

of Miss Betsey, turned her face away from the world and was gathered unto her fathers. This bereavement plunged Miss BETSET into a feel-ing of grief that time and her arduous labors never fully effaced. The twain had passed their ives together, and there are many who still re-member the tric composed of Miss BETSET, Miss CORNELIA, and their brother LEWIS (now ead), who twenty-five years ago modestly wore the title of the best ballad-singers in the West. At Free-Soil and Republican gatherings their voices rang out in the stirring songs that in

their fervor became the hymns of the day.

Just before her death "Aunt BETSEY" was actively employed in aiding in the building of a work that grew out of her exertions, and one in which all her pride was enlisted. When she died it was almost finished, and the funer ervices were held from the edifice hallowed with the recollections of her interest in it.

Miss Cowles was a sister of the late Dr. E

M. Cowles, of Cleveland, an aunt of Mr. Alfred Cowles, of The Tribune, of Judge Samuel Cowles, of San Francisco, and of Mr. EDWIN Cowles, of the Cleveland Leader. Her life was as calm and placid as her face in death, a perennial benediction upon all toward whom she stretched forth her hands.

Speaking of the election prospects in the South, the New York Herald (Independ Democratic) says of North Carolina:

Democratic) says of North Carolina:

In North Carolina the Republicans are making an earnest canvass. There is an old Whig clement in this State which, during the War, was restless. North Carolina is perhaps the only Southern State where the color-line does not exist in politics. There is less intolerance and proscription there than elsewhere. The Republicans have nominated for Governor Judge Sevelle, a member of one of the oldest families, who served in the Confederate army and is now on the Supreme Bench. The value of such a nomination is seen in the vigorous campaign which has been opened. Already the Republicans make inroads upon their opponents. The Hon. Lor W. Humphere, of Goldsboro, a member of the Democratic State Central Executive Committee, and recently State Senator, has formally pronounced for HATES. Judge Settle has taken the stump, and is assisted by the two sons of the late Strethers A. Douglas, who are supporting the Republicans. The issue is doubtful. The Democrats, however, will have to make a hard fight to win.

Speaking of TILDEN, THE TRIBUNE says: "He, as a Democrat, stands before the people in somewhat the same light that Bristow does as a Republican."—Chicago Times.

This was said before old Storest exposed the fraudulent pretensions of TILDEN to the character of a reformer. On the 27th of June old STOREY said in one of his papers:

All representations and pretensions that Mr.

TILDEN is a reformer, or has ever reformed anything, are utterly false and fraudulent representations, constituting part of a grand scheme of political deception.

After this positive assurance from the Confederate editor of the Thomas of the

erate editor of the Times that TILDEN was a "fraud" and a political deception," there appeared nothing more in The Tribune comparing him to Bristow in any respect or degree.

At the St. Louis Convention, Mr. Dorsher MER, TILDEN'S left bower (MORRISSEY being the

MER, TILDEN'S left bower (MORRISSEY being the right bower) said:

"Gentlemen, you know you do not represent 500 voters in the City of New York, and your only object is to create a defection, that you may profit by it." The plain implication of this is that all but a number less than 500 of the virtuous followers of Boss Tweed have gone over to Sax Tilden. If the Kelly crowd at St. Louis do not represents the rest of that large gang of precious rescals who have so long misruled and plundered New York City? The plain inference from Mr. Donsheinken's statement is that Tilden represents the greater part of the Tummany gang.—Old Storey.

Yet this same consistent individual is now urging his readers to support this representative of the Tammany gang of thieves and scoundrels!

PERSONAL.

Supt. Walling, of New York, holds the opinion that Charley Ross is dead. He places the case in the same rank with the Tweed escape and the Nathan murder.
The 100th birthday of Mr. Windsor Howe was

celebrated by his friends and family at Bolton, Mass., last Monday. The aged man was able to appear at the table and direct the festivities with a proud and cheerful air.

Ex-Senator Trumbull has been at Saratoga co ferring with Gov. Tilden as to the best means of securing a Democratic success. It is understood that an unalterable part of the ex-Senator's plans is an official position for himself, either at home or

A personal letter from Martinsoury, went variety to the Columbus (0.) Journal gives the following laughable incident: "The Tildenites had a meeting and torchlight-procession here last Friday evening. Patterson of Colorado, Harrison of Illinois, and Hardenbergh of New Jersey, all M. C'a.,

knows him? A Johnny sitting in a tree near yelled out: 'I do. I shot at him during War!"

The New Orleans Republican puts it in language that the ex-prize-fighter, Boss Morrissey, can understand when it says: 'The election of a Republican Mayor in Chicago was first knock-down for Hayes; the massacre in South Carolina was first blood for Tilden."

A movement is on foot to collect sub-A movement is on foot to collect subscriptions in this country for a memorial to Bishop Butler in the Bristol Cathedral. Those who have enjoyed the pleasure of studying in youth the cribbed and crab-bed "Analogy" will doubtless come forward with great enthusiasm to honor the author.

Carl Schurz reminds Mr. Ottendorfer, of the New York Steats-Zeitung, that he lately spoke of Tilden as "a demagogue, popularity-hunter, and one suspected of dishonorable railroad transactions." And now Ottendorfer affects to wonder why Schurz is not for "Tilden and Reform."

Mr. James Lick's counsel demanded a bill of pas ticulars of the physician who sued him for services amounting to \$55,000, and got one specifying 3,011 visits, extending over a period of twenty-one years and eleven months. The Judge thought this was enough evidently, for he denied a motion for a further bill.

The daughter of the Hon. James Legate, Leavenworth, Kan., publishes a card pronouncing "a base falsehood" the current statement that she was engaged to be married to a certain gentleman who deserted her at the altar. She adds vices and who deserted her at the altar. She adds vigorously that the author of the statement is 'a malicional The Roy. Robert Collyer delivered the address

The Rev. Robert Collyer delivered the address at the dedication of the new public hall at Shoemakertown, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, a few days ago. At the suggestion of a friend, his remarks were chiefly of an autobiographical nature. The hall has been built at private expense, by a gentleman who preferred to pay all the bills rather than have the new building devoted to the uses of any particular sect of religionists.

Robert W. Weir, Professor of Drawing and Painsing at the West Point Military Academy, has been retired by order of the President, having served faithfully until he is over 62 years of age, embracfaithfully until he is overous years or age, emorac-ing more than forty-two years' connection with the Department. The action is peremptory under the statutes. Second Lieut. Charles W. Larned, of the Seventh Cavalry, who graduated at West Point is 1871, will succeed to the position.

1871, will succeed to the position.

The Earl of Lewes, a very young and green scion of English nobility, has been obliged to appear in court and pray for an injunction forbidding the negotiations of certain notes of hand drawn by him amounting to £11,000. He alleges that the only consideration he received was £6, and that the transaction was a "do" on the part of the Earl of Bective in collusion with a money-lender. We hope Mr. Anthony Trollope will make a note of the affair.

of the affair.

Prince Milan, of Servia, now the most conspicuous figure in Europe, was married only eight months ago. His wife, the Princess Nathalie, is very young and extremely beantiful. During her brief appearance in Parisian society, a few months before her betrothal was announced, ahe was much noticed for the dignity and simplicity of her manners. She believes in her stars, and has confidence in the brilliant future which the fortune-tellers have predicted for her.

The revelations of Baron Grant concerning the turpitude of leading financial writers in London has directed attention to the same class in this country. It is a notorious fact that the only position on an It is a notorious fact that the only position on an American newspaper in which it is possible for one to grow suddenly and violently rich is that of financial editor. The New York Graphic cites several instances of fortunes rapidly acquired by persons thus satuated. It seems that Mr. Leonard Jerome made a start as financial editor on the New York Herald and Times. The money-editors in Chicago, on the other hand, have always been reasonably poor and honest.

poor and honest.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday last says:
"Senator Morton met with a painful accident at
the Capitol this morning, which kept him from
the Senate Chamber until near the close of the
voting on the Belknap articles of impeachment.
While sitting in a heavy revolving chair in one of
the committee-rooms, the Senator, in endeavoring
to move the chair forward, was thrown to the
floor, the chair tumbling over and striking him on
the bekt of the head, rendering him unconscious
for a few minutes. He is suffering considerable
pain from the accident, which is intensified by
boils on the back of his neck. He recovered sufficiently to appear in his seet and vote on the last

The jolly old monks of Dunmow, more than four centuries ago, decided that a fitch of becon should be given to the couple who could honestly swear that they had lived together a year and a day without quarreling. The prize was several times adjudged, but finally the custom fell into disuse in consequence of the refusal of the Lordof the Manor to supply the bacon. Some years ago, a revival of the ancient ceremony took place under the romantic impulse of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, who had written a novel on the subject. Since then there have been few claimants until this year, when two presented themselves, viz.: Mr. Smith, the Vicar of Harwell, in Berks, and his wire; and Mr. James Boosev. Clerk at Trinity Church, Ventror, and his Boosey, Clerk at Trinity Church, Ventner, and his spouse. The former failed to put in an appearance, but Mr. and Mrs. Boosey proved their case, and amid loud cheering and the firing of cannon, the oath was administered and the flitch carried of in

Minister Pierrepont again appears in an unfavorable light—we might say, two unfavorable lights. The correspondence of the swindling Spiritualist medium Flint, lately captured in New York, was found to contain a letter from Edwards Pierrepont to "Dear Lady Mary" (a spirit), asking for information to establish missing links between a noble family in England and the Pierrepont family of Roxbury. It thus appears that the Ministerelect was very anxious to prove up his claims to blood before the aristocracy of England. Another recent token of the abounding snobbery of our Minister to England is afforded by his speech at the banquet of the Lord Mayor to the English Bishopt and Archbishops. On this occasion he is represented as having said that in the deepest heart of England "there isy the nobles feeling of religious sentiment and principle which they on the other side the world observed a few years ago when they saw this great, proud, and they on the other side the world observed a few years ago when they saw this great, proud, and, arrogant (oh, oh,) nation bowed down to the dest, and calling upon the Almighty Power to raise from death to life her Prince." We "on the other side the world" observed nothing of the kind; and, fortunately, there are few persons of intelligence who, in Mr. Pierrepont's position, would call the English an "arrogant" nation, or pay a fulsame compliment to the Prince of Wales.

English an "arrogant" nation, or pay a fulsame compliment to the Prince of Wales.

Cottle ARRIVALS.

Gardner House—W. W. Backman, H. B. Bates, and George Bogen, Cincinnati; O. L. Garrison, St. Louis; G. P. Richardson, Waterbury, Vt.; J. R. Bidwell, McGregor, Ia.; D. B. Canfield Philadelphia; Z. Mahan, Lima, O.; D. Ladkins, C. T. Dickson, and W. T. Judkins, Cincinnati; R. H. Parry, Laurenceburg, Ind... **Sherman House**—D. Lyon and wife (Miss Kate Claxton), New York; N. M. Todd, Boston; Col. Joseph Foreyth, New York; Jacob White, Virginia City; the Hon. A. M. Ross, Hion, N. Y.; the Hon. J. R. Terhune, New York, Jacob White, Virginia City; the Hon. A. M. Ross, Hion, N. Y.; the Hon. J. R. Terhune, New York, L. B. Ray, Morris, Ill.; Prof. J. E. McMahon, Cleveland; the Hon. E. C. Borchert, Milwankee; the Hon. H. M. Hill, Erie, Pa.; the Hon. D. C. List, Wheeling, W. Va.; F. A. Frank, San Francisco. ... **Tremont House**—The Hon. W. B. Ogden, New York; the Hon. D. K. Folsom, Louisville; Gottfried Berg and Axel Berg, Sweden; the Hon. J. C. Waterman, Sysamore; James O'Nell, Theodore Hamilton, and Charles A. Stevenson, Union Squar (New York) Company... **Palmer House**—M. L. Sullivant, Burr Oaks; Mrs. Capt. Smith, and Mr. Lieut. Calhoun, U. S. A.; D. R. Patterson, Phindelphia; A. Lemoine, New Orleans; E. Wangh, England; John Muher, Canand; gua, N. Y.; Gustave Levy, Montreal; Los Block, Cincinnati... **Grand Pacisco**—C. A. Swifford, Baraboo; E. W. Winter, Hudson, Wis. Parke, Buffalo; John Allen, Peoria; G. H. Cartand, J. W. Bugbee, Indianapolis; H. Brento, Louis Harvey, and Pat Shields, St. Louis; W. Harding, Kansas City; A. E. Elmore, Fort Iwarding, Kansas City; A. E. Elmore, Fort I

says:

Reduce the number of Assistant Fire-yeals from eight to three, the latter number of all that were allowed prior to the Medillian rod.

The ancient falsifier very well knot that until after the inauguration of Coon the until after the inauguration of the latter than the latter th number of Assistant Fire-Marshals fer exeeded three, but, as the truth did manswer

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The enjoyment of our dinners, etclargely upon the skill and care employ ing, and often subjects young and ipehousekeepers to serious anxiety. The & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce adds at relish, by the delicious flavor it impato fish, game, etc., etc. Those who krites consider it an indispensable at dinner, and lunch table.

PAS' Goldsmith Maid

All Previou She Wins the

2:16, 2: Fast Time and

the 2 The Game Between Louisvilles

The Difficulty Pat Be Play

St. Louis vs. Cincin letic, and Hartfe

THE THE BACE BUFFALO, Aug. 3 .was considerable jock race, and at the end plaint having been a was taken out and San action proving the cored. During the fifth vurn, there was evide beat Albemarle, for him and position, Dan Mac Frank and crowding Thorndale, however, ning the heat, was awa evident that, had the

the drivers of Fra wouldhave won readi

First heat-The horses fine, Charley Marvin ha ley Greene Lucille Go ing the reins over Gol having charge of Fuller Bodine. As they put in mense throng cheered, t kerchiefs. Goldsmith h

mense throng cheered, kerchiefs. Goldsmith in down the stand with excheered. For the first is sitions as follows: Fulle smith Maid, 3: Bodine, sold: Goldsmith Maid, the field, \$40. A scores the horses the seventh trial, slightly the best of the cond. Smuggler a length Fullerton shot ahead o she three lengths ahe fourth. At the quarterled by two lengths, shead of Lucille, and 8 back stretch Smuggler fronght back, fell to fit which was reached in 1. sitions remained unchar pole, where the Maid Fullerton, passed him, by two lengths, Goldd Smuggler fifth.

Second heat—The hor first trial, the Maid hav off by a length, Fullerton Smuggler fourth. Brearound the turn, Smu brought to a standstlengths behind. The changed to the three-Maid, gradually length the gap, came home an ten lengths, Fullerton Lucille fourth, Smug settled down, showed

failed to get inside the quarter, 33%; half, 1:0

Third heat—The hors up, the Maid wall herton second, Bodine wheel. At the quarter lengthened out her least aftions of the others un the back-stretch Lucill about two lengths behimile pole, in 1:d ting gallantly, a mother length, second place. Swingin all trotting finely, the hand crossed the wire in fastest consecutive hea second, four lengths be by a length, Lucille se leader.

SUMMARY-Free-for-al

Time. Quarter. First heat .. 32½ Sec'nd heat . 33½ Third heat .. 33 Colt stakes, 3-year-ol each, with \$300 added.

FREEPORT, Ill., July FREEFORT. III., Jufy unfinished yesterday. In heat this morning in The seventh was won arch Rule second. It tenth heats were take 2:82, 2:34, and 2:3134; The first heat in the 3 Janesville in 2:32, Sam second heat was won by tille second. In the 4 first and Ellen second fourth heat Janesville second; time, 2:354. In the 2:30 race, ond heats were ta 2:35 and 2:33, Selbt heat was won by the second. The fourth he in 2:314, Frank Kerna won by Chance in 2:37, In the pacing race the were won by Sorrel Bill er State second; Prairie the first heat. The 2:3 be finished to-morrow in the second second of the first heat. The 2:3 be finished to-morrow in the second of the first heat.

be finished to-morrow i safa.
Saratoga, N. Y., Au day, a dash of 1 mile, w Gray Nun second, an 1:444.
The second race was a three-quarters of a mile brought twelve starte follows: Baroness, H follows: Baroness, H
Great, Leonard, Bomi
colts, Lucifer, Oleaste
and Filly, sister to Bahead, Bombast second,
third and fourth.
In the race for the
Freebooter, Warlock,
Parole won easily, with
Warlock third. Time,

The "slow race" at moon will be very likely evenly-matched and events of the season to the 3:20 class, and ar Orrin Dean's blk. m. L. George Tabor's g. g. M. A. W. Langley's ch. m. William hodges' b. m. W. B. Darling's ch. g. J. Atkinson's ch. g. Thomas Evers' ch. g. S. J. Atkinson's ch. g. T. There will also be 4 t. In Cook County, with t. Frank Hersey's ch. g. W. F. George's br. g. C. Sullivan's blk. m. G. Crooks' b. g. Fiddle T. Evers' d. g. Iowa B. William Hodges' br. m. W. B. Dailing's ch. g. J. L. Develle's br. g. Saturday afternoon wi

aterrified. During Patterson's re-tout: 'Who is Gov. Hayes? Who Johnny sitting in a tree near by 60. I shot at him during the

ans Republican puts it in language e-fighter, Boss Morrissey, can un-tage: "The election of a Re-in Chicago was first knock-down passages in South Caroline.

on foot to collect subscriptions in a memorial to Bishop Butler in the l. Those who have enjoyed the ring in youth the cribbed and crabwill doubtless come forward with to honor the anthor.

sminds Mr. Ottendorfer, of the radius of the collection, that he lately spoke of magogue, popularity hunter, and f dishonorable railroad transaction of the collection of the collecti

r's counsel demanded a bill of par-ysician who sued him for services , 000, and got one specifying 3, 011 over a period of twenty-one years is. The Judge thought this was , for he denied a motion for a fur-

of the Hon. James Legate,
a., publishes a card pronouncing
d"the current statement that she
e married to a certain gentleman
at the altar. She adds vigorously

t Collyer delivered the address of the new public hall at Shoose North Pennsylvania Railroad, at the suggestion of a friend, his iefly of an autobiographical neas been built at private expense, no preferred to pay all the bills he new building devoted to the ular sect of religionists.

ular sect of religionists.
, Professor of Drawing and Paintint Military Academy, has been
f the President, having served
is over 62 years of age, embracly-two years connection with the
e action is peremptory under the
Lieut. Charles W. Larned, of the
who graduated at West Point in
to the position.

res, a very young and green scion, has been obliged to appear in or an injunction forbidding the ertain notes of hand drawn by £11,000. He alleges that the a he received was £6, and that as a "do" on the part of the collusion with a money-lender.

Servia, now the most conspic-inrope, was married only eight wife, the Princess Nathalle, is tremely beautiful. During her Parisian society, a few months all was announced, she was much mity and simplicity of her man-in her stars, and has confidence ture which the fortune-tellers her.

her.

of Baron Grant concerning the g financial writers in London has to the same class in this country. Let that the only position on an er in which it fs possible for one and violently rich is that of finan-New York Graphic cites several ness rapidly acquired by persons seems that Mr. Leonard Jerome sancial editor on the New York. The money-editors in Chicago, id, have always been reasonably.

spatch of Wednesday last says:
met with a painful sccident at
morning, which kept him from
ar antil mear the close of the
casp articles of impeachment,
eavy revolving chair in one of
as, the Senator, in endeavoring
forward, was thrown to the
abiling over and striking him on
d, rendering him unconscious
He is suffering considerable
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his neck. He recovered sufn his seat and vote on the last
p indictment."

of Dunmow, more than four d that a flitch of bacon should le who could honestly swear spether a year and a day withgether a year and a day withgether a year and a day withgether as year and a day withgether as year as year and of took place under the romanarrison Ainsworth, who had a subject. Since then there nits until this year, when two, viz.: Mr. Smith, the Vicar and his wife; and Mr. James ity Church, Ventnor, and his atled to put in an appearance, oney proved their case, and, and the firing of cannon, the land the fitch carried off in

again appears in an unfavoray, two unfavorable lights, of the swindling Spiritualist captured in New York, was er from Edwards Pierrepont (a spirit), asking for inmissing links between a d and the Pierrepont family ppears that the Ministerto prove up his claims to tracy of England. Anothes unding anothery of our Minreded by his speech at the yor to the English Bishops on this occasion he is said that in the deep "there lay the noblest timent and principle which he world observed a few aw this great, proud, and in bowed down to the dust, aighty Power to raise from We "on the other side the go of the kind: and, forw persons of intelligence position, would call the nation, or pay a fulsome of Wales.

BRIVALS.

Backman, H. B. Bates, innati: O. L. Garrison, dson, Waterbury, Vt.; J. 2.; D. B. Canfield Phila-a, O.; D. Judkins, C. T., S. Cincinnati; R. H. Parry, herman House—D. Lyon (ton), New York; N. M., ph Forsyth, New York; N. M., ph Forsyth, New York; N. M., ph Forsyth, New York; Prof. J. E. McMahon, E. C. Eorchert, Mills. Hill, Erie, Pn.; the g. W. Va.; F. A. Frank, M. L. House—The Hon. W. E. C. Eorchert, Mills. Hill, Erie, Pn.; the g. W. Va.; F. A. Frank, M. L. Gen. George A. Custer Capt. Smith, and Mr.; D. R. Patterson, Phi "New Orleans; E. J. a Muher, Cananda evy, Montreal; Los of Pacific—C. A. Swirten, C. Hudson, Wis. J. a. Peoria; G. H. Capt. Fortight of the proposed proposed profession, Prisand Carl Prefs. Job-

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PASTIMES.

Goldsmith Maid at Buffalo Eclipses All Previous Performances.

She Wins the Free-for-All Race: 2:16. 2:15 1-4. 2:15.

Fast Time and Crooked Work in the 2:32 Race. The Game Between the Chicagos and

Louisvilles Broken Up in a Row. The Difficulty Patched, and the Game to

Be Played Monday. St. Louis vs. Cincinnati, Boston vs. Ath-

letic, and Hartford vs. New Haven.

THE TURF.

THE BACES AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.—Twenty thousand people attended the races to-day. The weather was fine and the track in excellent condition. There was considerable lockeying in the 2:32 class race, and at the end of the fourth heat, complaint having been made to the judges that Albemarle's driver was pulling him, Vanness was taken out and Sam Willett substituted, the action proving the complaint to be well founded. During the fifth heat, after leaving the turn, there was evidently shown a desire to beat Albemarle, all the horses going for him and crowding him from his position, Dan Mace running his horse Frank and crowding Albemarle out of place. Thorndale, however, trotting fairly and winning the heat, was awarded it, although it was evident that, had there been less jockeying by the drivers of Frank and Clark, Albemarle

1
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Time—2:224, 2:234, 2:234, 2:20, 2:25.

First heat—The horses appeared all looking fine, Charley Marvin handling Smuggler, Charley Greene Lucille Golddust, Budd Doble holding the reins over Goldsmith Maid, Dan Mace having charge of Fullerton, and H. B. Johnson Bodine. As they put in an appearance the immense throng cheered, the ladies waving hand-kerchiefs. Goldsmith Maid in passing up and down the stand with easy strides was wildly cheered. For the first heat the horses drew positions as follows: Fullerton, 1; Lucille, 2; Goldsmith Maid, \$150; Smuggler, \$100; the field, \$40. After six ineffectual scores the horses got the word on the seventh trial, the Maid having slightly the best of the send-off, Lucille second, Smuggler a length behind. At the turn Fullerton shot ahead of the Maid by a length, she three lengths ahead of Lucille, Smuggler fourth. At the quarter-pole in 33½ Fullerton led by two lengths, the Maid three lengths shead of Lucille, Smuggler fourth. On the back stretch Smuggler broke, but being quickly brought back, fell to fifth place at the half-pole, which was reached in 1:07. From there the positions remained unchanged to the three-quarter pole, where the Maid pulled out, and collaring Fullerton, passed him, winning the heat in 2:16 by two lengths, Golddust third, Bodine fourth, Smuggler fourth. Breaking at the word, going around the turn, Smuggler, acting badly, was brought to a standstill, falling full twenty lengths behind. The positions remained unchanged to the three-quarter pole, when the Maid, gradually lengthening out and opening the gap, came home an easy wirner in 2:15% by ten lengths, Fullerton second, Bodine third, Lucille fourth, Smuggler, who, after getting settled down, showed remarkable speed, but failed to get inside the distance flag. Time, one-quarter, \$3% ; half, 1:07; three-quarter, 1:40%. Third heat—The horses were sent off all close FREE FOR ALL.

failed to get inside the distance flag. Time, one-quarter, 33%; half, 1:07; three-quarter, 1:40%. Third heat—The horses were sent off all close up, the Maid only showing her nose in front. At the turn the Maid was half a length ahead, Fullerton second, Bodine third, lapping Lucille's wheel. At the quarter, in 33, the Maid had lengthened out her lead to two lengths, the positions of the others unchanged. Coming down the back-stretch Lucille broke and fell back about two lengths behind Bodine. At the half mile pole, in 1:06, the Maid, trotting gallantly, lengthened her lead another length, Fullerton retaining

second place. Swinging into the home stretch, all trotting finely, the Maid let out another link, and crossed the wire in 2:15, making the three	RAC
fastest consecutive heats on record; Fullerton	Racine
second, four lengths behind, and leading Bodine	Consid
by a length, Lucille seven lengths behind the leader.	two te
SUMMARY-Free-for-all purse, \$4,000; \$2,000 to	to play
first; \$1,000 to second; \$600 to third; \$400 to	Friday left th
Goldsmith Maid 1 1 1	termin
Fullerton 2 2 2	18 to 1
Bodine 3 3 4	
Lucille Golddust	ing, th

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The first race today, a dash of 1 mile, was won by Inspiration, Gray Nun second, and Burgo third. Time, 1:444.

The second race was for the Saratoga stakes, three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds, and brought twelve starters from nine stables, as follows: Baroness, Hibernia, Frederick the Great, Leonard, Bombast, two Narragansett colts, Lucifer, Oleaster, Braemar, Kingfisher, and Filly, sister to Bassett. Leonard won by a head, Bombast second, and Belmont's entries third and fourth.

In the race for the Sequel stakes, Parole, Preebooter, Warlock, and Odd Socks started. Parole won easily, with Freebooter second, and Warlock third. Time, 3:10%.

The "slow race" at Dexter Park this after-Boon will be very likely to be one of the most evenly-matched and therefore interesting events of the season. The entries are limited to the 3:20 class, and are as follows: Orrin Dean's blk. m. Lady Lynn.
George Tabor's g. g. Milton T.
A. W. Langley's ch. m. Highland Maid.
William Hodges' b. m. Minnie Taylor.
W. B. Darling's ch. g. Harry.
Thomas Evers' ch. g. Sorrel Tom.
J. Atkinson's ch. g. Tommy.

There will also be a trot for 2:40 horses owned h Cook County, with the following entries: Prank Hersey's ch. g. Tom.
W. F. George's br. g. Jack Short.
S. Sullivan's blk. m. Germania.
S. Crooks' b. g. Fiddler.
T. Evers' d. g. Iowa Boy.
William Hodges' br. m. Minnie Taylor.
W. B. Dailing's ch. g. Sarley K.
J. L. Develle's br. g. Wonder.
Saturday afternoon will be given up to.

Saturday afternoon will be given up to a grand

Wilmington, Aug. 3.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 28c.

tion affair, it will probably be the most select and enjoyable day of the kind this year.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO—LOUISVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3.—The game to-day between the Louisville and Chicago Clubs ended in a rather unsatisfactory manner, especially to the White Stockings. Mr. Houtz, of the Indianapolis Clubs.

between the Louisville and Chicago Clubs ended in a rather unsatisfactory manner, especially to the White Stockings. Mr. Houts, of the Indianapolis Club, officiated as umpire. The game opened with Louisville at the bat, and Gerhardt, their first striker, scored the only run made by the home nine on Bielaski's error in allowing his hard hit to go by him, and safe batting by Hague. Barnes opened up for the Whites with a fair-foul for two bases, and came home on McVey's fine drive to centre-field. The visitors drew blanks in the second inning, and made three runs in the third by good batting. The fourth inning was quickly played, without either side scoring. The weather had been threatening all through the game, and it became evident that it would require lively work to finish the required fifth inning. The Louisvilles were equily as determined, in ont more so, that it should not be done. Spalding instructed his men to hit free, and commenced the inning himself by hitting the first ball pitched to Somerville, who gracefully muffed it. Bielaski followed with another hit to the same player, who repeated his previous performance. Glenn hit safe, but was thrown out in attempting to steal second base Barnes' foul fly fell into Hastings' unwilling hands. At this point it was very evident that rain would soon put a stop to further proceedings, though it must be said that the inning could easily have been finished and part of another, had the home nine so decided it. The Louisvilles were bound not to have another game added to the Chicagos' long list of victories if they could help it. Devilin pitched very high and wild, and Peters struck out only to find the ball first muffed by Hastings and then £rown over Gerhardt's head. Anson made another run on a similar play, and a thousand runs might have been soored before a man would have been put out. The umpire became vexed at these proceedings, and, seeing that there was no hopes of finishing the inning, decided the game of Monday, rather than have a litigation before the Lea

G. Wright, s. s... Leonard, l. f... O'Rourke, c. f... Murnan, 2 b 41 8 11 27 11 Total .. Athletic.

37 3 6 27 11 19 Total

Earned runs—Bostons, 2; Athletics, 3.
Total bases—Bostons, 16; Athletics, 6.
First base on errors—Bostons, 3; Athletics, 3.
Passed balls—Ward, 5.
Left on bases—Bostons, 5; Athletics, 7.
Wild pitches—Manning, 1; Zettlein, 1.
Home runs—Manning, 1; Zettlein, 1.
Home runs—Manning, 1.
Two-base hits—Leonard and Whitney.
Struck out—Brown, Murnan, Schafer, and Ward.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Danlels, of the Hartfords.
ST. LOUIS—CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 3.—Base-ball:
Innings—
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Runs earned—St. Louis, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 22; Cincinnati, 2. Errors—Cincinnati, 12; St. Louis, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 12; St. Louis, 6.

THE PRINCETON TOURNAMENT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 3.—The third day of
the base-ball tournament was a splendid success, being characterized by brilliant playing.
Princeton and Kewanee, 30 to 14 in favor of
Princeton. Sheffield and Keithsburg, 19 to 15
in favor of Sheffield. Monmouth and Princeton, 10 to 6 in favor of Monmouth.

A. M. Wright's Resolutions.
At half-past 12 o'clock, yesterday, while the members of the Board of Trade were in the midst of business, they were scalled to order by President Bensley for the purpose of taking action on the resolution of A. M. Wright, requesting the Chicago Congressmen, and the representatives of Illinois in the United States Senate, "to do all in their power to promote the pussage of the pending bill providing for the recoinage of the silver dollar, and making it again a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private."

Mr. Oldershaw presented the following, and moved their adoption:

Mr. Oldershaw presented the following, and moved their adoption:

Whereas, The preamble and resolutions now before the Board have been read at length for the information of members, have been generally published in the daily press, and the members of the Board are as familiar with their substance as they would be by rereading them; and

WHEREAS, The subject embraced in the proposition is one of very great magnitude and importance, and ought not to be acted upon without mature reflection and a full discussion, which cannot be had in the midst of business hours; therefore, Resolved, That the reading of the propositions be dispensed with and they be laid upon the table. Murry Nelson said the Board could not deliberate upon so important a question at a meeting of that kind. The resolutions demanded careful consideration and thought, and he destred to have them reported to a Committee to report at some future time. He made a motion to that effect.

The President ruled that Mr. Nelson's motion had precedence of Mr. Oldershaw's.

Mr. Oldershaw moved to lay Mr. Nelson's motion on the table.

The President declared that motion out of order.

The Question was put on Mr. Nelson's motion, and the President decided that it was lost. Mr. Nelson appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for a division. [Great confusion.]

The Chair was sustained.

Chair, and called for a division. [Greek countsion.]

The Chair was sustained.

The resolutions of Mr. Oldershaw were then adopted, and the members resumed business. [A call for a special meeting was subsequently signed by the number required by the rules, and the meeting will be held Monday evening at a quarter of 8 o'clock.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Cottrell & Babcock, manufacturers of printing presses, have failed. Liabilities over \$250,000. It is announced that the Secretary of the

Treasury will sell in a few days another installment of the Geneva award invested in new 5 per cents to meet the additional judgments of the Court of Arbitration. The amount is supposed to be between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. Lansing, Mich., Aug. 3.—Asher Kilbourne died at Charlotte recently, at the age of 90.

FOREIGN.

The Usual Batch of Contradictory Reports from the East.

Heavy Fighting Along the Line of the River Timok.

Which Both Moslems and Insurgents Claim Advantage.

Reported Annihilation of Three Turkish Battalions.

TURKEY. TURKISH REPORT OF VICTORY. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8.—Official dispatches state that the Turks have captured Servian fortified positions near Gurgusovatz, inflicting a heavy loss.

DENIAL. London, Aug. 3.—The statement that the Zeibeks had killed all the people on the streets of Smyrna is an absurd exaggeration. A letter to the Times, adverse to the Turks, says of the affair: Three thousand volunteers prived on the 15th of July from the interior, to embark for the seat of the Turkish war. They vere permitted to parade through the Frank quarter, and while en route to the barracks they plundered some shops and injured about a dozen persons, two seriously. The Consuls visited the Governor, and demanded the punishment of the culprits and security in the future. oth were promised.

A COSTLY SURPRISE.

BELGMADE, Aug. 3.—After the fight at Pan-irilo three Turkish battalions and 500, Circassians crossed the frontier into Servia. Gen. Horvatovich, the Servian commander, feigned retreat, and the Turks followed him and occu-pled a village on the plain. On Tuesday the Servians attacked the Turks, taking them by surprise, and massacred the entire detachment.

RAGUSA, Aug. 3.—Seven hundred Catholics with a number of Turks have gone over to the Montenegrins.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—5 a. m.—A dispatch to the Standard from Kujazevatz says the Servians occupy strong entrenchments on the left branch of the Timok River, the capture of which would decide the fate of Kujazevatz. Ahmed Eyoob Pasha, with an army of thirty-five bat talions and twenty-four pieces of artillery, reached this point on the 1st. He has had several severe engagements with the Servians. After great losses, the Turks encamped op-

posite Kujazevatz.

London, Aug. 4—5:30 a. m.—The Standard's correspondent with the Northeastern Servian army, in a dispatch from Paratchui, reports heavy fighting on the lower Timok. The Servians claim to have recaptured Isvor. The

Servians claim to have recaptured Isvor. The authorities are silent on the subject. The casualties were heavy. Four hundred wounded are expected at Paratchui, and there are seventy at Jaegodina, without surgeons.

Tchernayeff's army of 20,000 is in an entrenched camp at Alexiaitz and Deligrade. Two hours' march up the river are redoubts and earthworks holding two brigades. Prince Milan and Minister Ristich are at Deligrade.

TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS.

The Standard's Paris dispatch reports 9,000 men and twelve Krupp cannon left Egypt for the Porte, and 11,000 more men and twenty-four Krupp guns will soon be dispatched, to complete the coutingent which the Khedive is going to furnish the Sultan.

MEDIATION.

going to furnish the Sultan.

MEDIATION.

The Paris Press publishes under reserve, as not yet confirmed, the statement that France has been advised by Russia to take part with the other powers in efforts at mediation, and replied that it would be better first that the powers understood what are to be the points of intervention. Russia evidently wishes for immediate intervention in Turkey.

LATEST.

The Daily News' dispatch from Pesth says a rumor has been received from Semlin that the Turks have taken Saitschar. Dervish Pasha is expected at Trebinje with thirty battalions to reinforce Mukhtar Pasha.

Gen. Kilmitch, chief of staff to Gen. Zach, died on Wednesday last, having been wounded six or seven times.

A Berlin telegram to the News says that, although the Turkish advance is very slow, Serthough the Turkish advance is very slow, Servia's only chance is through the mediation of the Powers, which is likely to follow the next serious battle.

A Paris dispatch in the Times says a revolu-tionary proclamation has been distributed in Alexandria, Egypt, seeking, under the pretext of defending the Magistracy, to raise a rebellion against the Khedive.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE MINISTERS BANQUETED. London, Aug. 3.—A banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers was given by the Lord Mayer at the Mansion House last night. There was the usual attendance of distinguished persons.

usual attendance of distinguished persons. Speeches were made by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Pierrepont (the American Minister), and others.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Treasury has ordered the Bank of England to advance money to pay the interest due Aug. 1 on the Turkish loan of 1855, simultaneously communicating with the Turkish and French Governments concerning the matter. The loan of 1855 is guaranteed by both England and France.

AFRICA.

FIGHTING THE KAPPIRS. LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to the News from Madeira says advices have been received from Transvaal, South Africa, that Mothibi was attacked by 1,000 whites and 400 blacks on the 7th of July. The stronghold was carried by storm and a complete victory won over the Kaffirs, but successful Kaffir raids are reported, and the situation is serious.

ABYSSINIA.

TERRIBLE DEFEAT OF THE EGYPTIANS NEAR GURA BY AN OVERWHELMING FORCE.

Correspondence Aligemeine Zeitung.

CAIRO, July 7.—Most of the Egyptian general staff have feturned here from Northern Abyssinia. The staff consists principally of American than abuse the Egyptians and their cans, and they abuse the Egyptians and their conduct of the war greatly; on the other hand, the latter throw the blame upon the Yankees, especially Col. Loring, for the whole mis-carriage of the campaign. The reports, all of which agree in substance, on the battle of Gura (situated in a direct line 44 English miles south-

southwest from the port of Masana) are as fol-The Egyptians were stationed very well in-trenched in Gura, ten battalions strong, with forty cannon, under Ratio Pasha, Prinse Hassan, and the general staff, while six battalions, with a corresponding amount of artillery, under Osman Pasha, were at Quaichkor, about 8 miles northwest of Gura. The Abyssinians in enormous numbers—they talk of 140,000 men, but in reality there were at most 80,000—advanced from north of Hamasen against both fortified positions, but did not attempt to break through between them. Ratib Pasha proposed after the Egyptians had been sufficiently furnished with provisions to wait for the enemy behind the intrenchments; Loring, on the contrary, was for offering battle in the open field. The former had to yield, and Ratib, Prince Hassan, and the staff, with seven battalions and twenty-one pieces of artillery, moved against the Abyssinians. Osman Pasha, who knew the country thoroughly, was to fall upon the Abyssinian troops in the flank at the right moment. Ratib Pasha had hardly time to draw up his men in regular order when the Abyssinians attacked them in immense numbers. The Egyptians shot badly, and their ranks were soon broken through, while Osman Pasha had not even left his intrenchments in Quaichkor. All Ratib Pasha's battalions were completely destroyed, and the artillery and munitions fell into the hands of the Abyssinians. there were at most 80,000—advanced from north

prevail over the reduced garrison of 1,500 men. The Krupp cannons were very useful in clearing them off. Nor did the investment of the intenchments the following day result more favorably. After the Abyssinians had shotaway all their captured ammunition and sustained fearful losses, they retreated, taking with them two American physicians, Drs. Johnstone and Wilson, who, after two months' imprisonment, during which they were well treated, were again set at liberty. King John was compelled by the disorders which had broken out in the interior of his Kingdom, to turn his attention thither.

The total loss of the Egyptian troops in the battle at Goudet (October, 1875) and the three days of fighting around Gura is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. Gura and Quaichkor are still held by the Egyptians, and are now more strongly fortified and are fully furnished with provisions, and there is, moreover, a third intrenchment on the river March. Hamasen remains meantime in the Rhedive's possession, and the port of Masada has been, as a precaution, surrounded with six fortifications. Prince Hassan has shown himself very contemptible in the conduct of the war, but all unite, however, in praising his personal bravery. They expect the Prince, who is now in England, soon to return to Cairo.

Private Letter in London Werta.

praising his personal oravery. They expect the Prince, who is now in England, soon to refurn to Cairo.

Private Letter in London World.

Suez, July 2.—The Egyptian steamer which arrived from Massowah brought up the American staff of the Egyptian army of invasion and the last batch of troops. Of the staff three have been wounded, and they informed me that no army ever sustained such a signal defeat as did the Egyptian in Abyssinia; they were almost annihilated in every encounter, and displayed the most abject terror before the enemy. The officers were worse than the men, and were invariably the first to lead a retreat. At the battle of the 9th of March last the Egyptians fled precipitately before the enemy, who fell upon them and attacked the Egyptian cannon in the most determined and bravest manner possible; some of them armed simply with long poles to which were attached a piece of iron in the shape of a large mail, whilst the Khedive's army were supplied with a large number of heavy guns and mitrailleuses. Almost the whole of these have been lost, and the men who arrived to-day were all in tatters, and had received no pay since January. The Khedive, I hear, was beyond himself with rage as the news of each defeat arrived, and had some fifteen of the superior officers shot at Boulac (near Cairo) for cowardice displayed before the enemy in Abyssinia. Prince Hassan was taken prisoner and heavily ransomed.

Abyssinia. Prince Hassan was taken prisoner and heavily ransomed.

King John is, I learn, at Adwa, awaiting the Khedive's reply to his terms of peace. The surrender of the port of Massowah is, I believe, one of these; he also demands a very heavy indemnity.

CASUALTIES.

COLLISION.

the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, near the DesPlaines River bridge in this city, near the DesPlaines River bridge in this city, this forenoon. The regular morning freight train, No. 16, bound east, ran into some graincars left standing on the track by the switch engine. One car was badly wrecked and three others considerably damaged. The engine of the eastern-bound train lost its smoke-stack and had its cow-catcher broken. Fortunately none of the train men were injured.

KILLED BY A PITCHFORK. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 3.—William Howe, a farmer in the Town of Eagle, after completing a stack of hay, let his pitchfork slide down from

ette, was burned last night. Most of the furni-ture and clothing were saved. The house was very old, and was owned by Mrs. Rock, and oc-cupied by Sylvester Birch. Loss probably be-tween \$1,500 and \$2,000. No insurance.

AT BRAINARD, MINN. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 3.—A fire at Brainard last night destroyed thirteen buildings, comprising the main portion of the business part of the town. Loss estimated at \$15,000 to \$20,000. Insurance, \$3,000. The insurance is stated to be all on the buildings in which the fire originated.

LAW-BREAKERS.

A Wealthy and Prominent Citizen of Cameron, Mo., Charged with Rape.

Further Particulars of the Hundland, Mo., Vendetta.

A Merchant Bound, Gagged, and Robbed in His Own House.

The Daily Calendar of Criminal News.

THE "CONFESTION" OF WINSLOW.

New Fork Tribune, Aug. 1.

There is nothing more unsatisfactory than a confession which confesses nothing. Of all long-winded, roundabout, immensely discursive and pointless persons, the Rev. E. D. Winslow, a name well known to the reader, is the superlative. From London he has written to a Dr. Ingalls, of East Boston. Mass., three letters so long that collectively they cumber eight closely-printed columns of the Boston Herald. The fugitive forger, the botherer of Cabinets and the despair of diplomacy, gives us his autobiography with the forgery left out. He tells us, in sentences of the choicest flapdoodle, where he was born; but even this simple fact he "My hyphood's home."

in sentences of the choicest flapdoodle, where he was born; but even this simple fact he cannot state simply. "My boyhood's home," he says, "was in Ware, Mass." Then we are treated to the interesting fact that Mr. Winslow was one of seven children, and "the eldest dying at 8 left me the eldest of the remaining six." Mr. Winslow continues, it will be seen, to be strong infigures. Again: "When 10 years of age, I began to work in a woolen factory, from 5:80 a. m. until 7:30 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast and the same for dinner; wages \$6.50 per month." Mr. Winslow also informs us that when at school, he would eke out his earnings by sawing wood, gathering greens, and selling whortleberries." It is a great pity that he ever abandoned these simple methods of making money.

After the factory and the berries, Mr. Winslow entered a theological seminary, and subsequently was pastor of several unfortunate churches. Then he became a Chaplain in the navy; then he tempted the wave as Chaplain in the navy; then he speculated in mining shares in San Francisco; then he returned to Massachusetts; then he had "a lung difficulty," and the physician advised him to remove with his family to Auburndale. Here his house was burned, and we are favored with an account of the loss of Mr. Winslow's library, "containing thousands of volumes." Mr. Winslow at this time was accused of arson, with intent to defraud the insurance companies; but he declares his innocence, and gives a list of the companies which padi up their losses promptly, and another list of the companies which were rather unwilling to settle. There is the story of his arrival in Rotterdam. There is the story of his arrival in Rotterdam. There is the story of his running away. There is the story of his arrival in Rotterdam. There is a description of his cell which he occupied in London, and he is careful to tell us that he was "permitted frequent baths." All this may be as interesting as a fairy tale; but how about the forgeries in Bostou!

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 3.—William Howe, a farmer in the Town of Eagle, after completing a stack of hay, let his pitchfork silde down from the stack,—the tinc penetrating the head of his little son, only 5 years of age, with fatal result.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 3.—An 8-year old daughter of Patrick Murray, laborer, was drowned by falling into a cistern on the South Hill this afternoon.

FIRES.

AT OXFORD, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 3.—Last might the steam flouring mill at Oxford, Benton County, in this State, was destroyed by fire, supposed to be incendiary. The mill has been idle for some weeks, and contained no stock of flour or grain. The mill was owned by Benjamin F. Speaks, and was valued at \$5,000. It is rumored that there was an insurance on the mill of \$4,500, but it cannot be learned in what companies.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 8.—The hotel at Battle-Ground City, seven miles north of Lafayetter, and clothing were saved. The bouse was true, but still entitled to the sympathy and adultance of the firms.

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LAPAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 8.—The hotel at Battle-Ground City, seven miles north of Lafayetter, was burned last night. Most of the furnishing of one was burned last night. Most of the furnishing of one was burned last night. Most of the furnishing of one was burned last night. Most of the furnishing of one was burned last night. Most of the furnishing of one was burned last night. Most of the furnishing of one was burned last night. Most of the furnishing of one was burned last night. Most of the furnishing of one was burned last night. Most of the furnishing of the furnishing of one was burned last night. Most of the furnishing of o

true, but still entitled to the sympathy and admiration of his fellow-creatures. But what can be said of one who pleads to a charge of forgery that "when 10 years of age he began to work in a woolen factory?"

A POLICEMAN SHOT BY BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The eastern part of

cupied by syrecter forms. Loss processly or twee 6 (1,00) and \$2,000. No learnaince.

AT BRAINARD, MINN.

Sr. PAD., Minn. Aug. 3— Afre at Freinard last night destroyed thirteen buildings, comprising the main portion of the business part of listerance, \$2,000. The insurance is stated to be all on the buildings in which the fire originated.

A LOVELY COUNTRY.

The London Sahrdoy Reise devotes a long article to a description of the British Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and exticate the British Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and exticate the British Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and exticate the British Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and exticate the British Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and exticate the British Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and exticate the British Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and exticate the British Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and exticate the Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and extinct the Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and extinct the Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and extinct the British Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and extinct the British Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and extinct the Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and extinct the State of the Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and extinct the State of the Colony in South Africa, called Natal, and the State of the Colony in South Africa, but consulting the Logical with the State of the Colony in South Africa, but consulting the Logical with the State of the Colony in South Africa, but to make the State of the Colony in South Africa, but to make the State of the State of the Colony in South Africa, but to make the State of the Colony in South Africa, but to make the State of the Colony in South Africa, but to make the State of the Colony in South Africa, but to make the State of the Colony in South Africa, but to make the State of the State of

did not attempt to break through between the the same inside and papers are the same inside the same inside and papers the same inside and papers and the staff; for the same inside and papers and the staff; for the same inside and papers and the staff; for the same inside and papers and the staff; for the same inside and papers and the staff; for the same inside and papers and the staff; for the same inside and papers and the staff; for the same inside and papers and the staff; for the same inside and papers the same to former had to yield, and Ratib. Prince Hassan, and the staff; with seven battalions to the staff; with seven battalions the former had to yield, and Ratib. Prince Hassan, and twenty-one pieces of artillery, moved against the Abyssinians. Corne artillery, may dark the right moment. Ratib Pashs had hardly time to draw up his men in regular order when the Abyssinians stracked them in immense numbers. The Expyritions shot badly, and the formidable termites, construing the same papers and the staff; the same inside the same inside and the same in the same inside and the same in the same in the same in the same in the same interests and the same in regular order when the Abyssinians stracked them in immense numbers. The Expyritions shot badly, and the formidable termites, construing the same in regular order when the the principle of the same in regular order when the the principle of the same in regular order when the the principle of the same in regular order when the the principle of the same in the same in regular order when the same interests and the same int

ternal hemorrhage, and no hopes are enter-tained of his recovery. Tage Howerton had a hearing before a Justice of the Peace this morn-ing, and was released on \$5,000 bonds. He is now at home, remaining in the house nearly all of the time. Charles Howerton has not yet been found, but a party of armed men have been scouring the county in search of him, and if he has not made his escape he will probably be captured. Should he fall into the hands of the people of Knox County during the present excitement, it is believed he will be hanged. It is stated that the anti-Union element in Knox County upholds the Howertons, contending that the crime was justifiable.

CHARGED WITH RAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—A rich sensation is now in progress at Cameron, Mo. A Mrs. Robinson, a grass widow, sues a Mr. Musser. a wealthy citizen of Cameron, for rape. Mrs. Robinson gave her testimony yesterday. She says that she has been teaching school 2 miles from Cameron; that Musser, whose wife is absent, has often taken her to and from her school in his bucry, sometimes alone and sometimes

from Cameron; that Musser, whose wife is absent, has often taken her to and from her school in his buggy, sometimes alone and sometimes his daughter with them. He had often tried to put his arm around her, but she resisted his advances. She further states that one Friday evening he and his daughter came for her as usual, and, at the earnest solicitation of the daughter, she staid at his house over night, he living opposite her fathers. She slept on the front side of the bed, and in the night she was awakened by some one whispering in her ear. She started up and found it was Musser. He told her to keep still, as it would make a great scandal if she made a noise. She did not resist him, as she thought he would not use force, and she trusted in her own strength to resist his importunities. She says he then drew her to the floor, and down the stairs, and through the drawing-room to his own room, she showing no resistance, as he kept saying any alarm would create a scandal. When his room was reached she reasoned with him, but all at once he put his hand over her mouth, threw her down, and accomplished his purpose. Mrs. Robinson is attractive, and about 35 years of age. Mr. Musser is said to be worth about \$60,000. Many are uncharitable enough to think Mrs. Robinson's story is rather thin.

FORGERY.

FORGERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 3.—This city has been in a fever of excitement to-day over the discovery that a prominent business man has forged notes to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, about half of which is held by Wilkeshame. forged notes to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, about half of which is held by Wilkesbarre banks, the remainder being placed throughout the country, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and elsewhere. The forger is Thomas D. Coningham, of a prominent, highly-respected family, and is the junior member of the firm of Brodrick & Co., coaloperators and iron-workers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia. Besides unfortunate individual investments in iron and coal properties, he has lost heavily in Wall street speculation, and entered into this scheme of forgery for the purpose of retrieving his shattered fortunes. The paper is signed "Brodrick & Co.," bearing forged indorsements of the members of his own family, who are wealthy business men, who are at the head of the coal operations in this section. The forger has left town, but it is not thought that he will attempt to escape. The following Wilkesbarre banks hold the forged paper: Second National, \$79,000; People's Bank, \$20,000, probably secured; Wyoming National, \$16,000, less security for \$10,000; two of the savings banks, \$4,000 and \$5,000 at the Plymouth and Pittston National Banks.

BOUND, GAGGED, AND ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Henry Freeman, a wealthy butter merchant of Rahway, N. J., was found in his residence this afternoon bound and robbed. His house, at No. 65 Milton avenue, robbed. His house, at No. 65 Milton avenue, is in one of the most frequented parts of the city. Mr. Freeman was asleep on the sofa, and was awakened by the efforts of the burglars to bind him. The ruffians were all masked. They tied his arms, placed a bag over his head, and a slip-noose round his neck, the rope being drawn very tight and passed around a clothes hook, so that he was nearly strangled. Being left alone, as he thought, he attempted to free himself, but was immediately nearly stunned by a heavy blow on the head. The burglars ransacked ithe house, failing to find the silver plate and several watches, but obtained \$310 from Freeman's person. He was released from this painful position about ten injures after the burglars left the house, and was much bruised by their harsh treatment of him.

KILLED HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENFORT, Iowa, Aug. 3.—A cold-blooded West Liberty, 30 miles west of this city, last night, a colored man named Houston kill-ing his father-in-law, a man named Henry Kel-ley. Houston lived in this city for about six ley. Houston lived in this city for about six years, but in the spring went to East Liberty to open a barber shop. He has been 'married to his present wife for about three years. He abused her dreadfully, and was constantly jealous. The woman would go home very often to escape her husband's abuse, which caused Houston to hate her father-in-law. Day before yesterday Houston was in Davenport, and had stated to several that he was going home, and would kill his wife and himself too. He left here last evening, went to West Liberty, thence straight to Kelley's house, and shot the old man five times, killing him instantly. Houston fied to the woods, but was captured this morning and taken to the Muscatine jail. He is a most vicious character.

VILLAINY. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 3.—Mary Risinger, aged 15, yesterday started from home, near Johnstown, to visit a sister. While passing along the railroad she happened to look back and noticed two men following her. Being apand noticed two men following her. Being apprehensive of danger she quickened her footsteps, but notwithstanding the pursuers soon overtook her. Immediately after reaching the girl they took hold of her and dragged her down over an embankment. She fought desperately, but her struggles were of no avail, as one of the villains; put his hand over her mouth while he proceeded deliberately to outage her person. Having satisfied his desire, the companion brute followed him in the commission of the same dreadful crime, after which they coolly walked off. The poor victim did not reach home until some time afterward, but gave such a clear description of the men as to lead to the arrest of a pair of brothers named Hayes.

CAPTURE OF SUSPECTED TRAINROBBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 3.—The Chief of Police and two detectives of this city left for Sedalia last night with Bruce Younger, a cousin of the notorious Younger boys, and Hobbs Keny, who are suspected of complicity in the robbery of the Missouri Pacific express train on the night of the 7th of July near Otterville, Mo, These two men were captured by St. Louis police officers on the 31st of July, Younger at Joplin, Mo., and Keny at Granby. The officers have been working upon a clew which they had received, and, since the 10th of July, have been down in Newton and Jasper Counties, where, ostensibly as lead prospectors, they worked up the case. They are confident they have the right men, but that, however, is not positive.

TRAMPS.

Whitzwatzh, Wis., Aug. 3.—Whitewater has been in a rare state of excitement the past two days. Yesterday it was found that a number of houses had been robbed and several hundred dollars' worth of valuables carried off. Five suspicious characters were arrested, and released for want of evidence to hold them. About noon, Marshal King arrested a pair of fugitives at Milton Junction, who were probably the guility parties. They were brought to Whitewater and held for further developments, but in the night escaped from custody. A large force of extra police have been looking for them all day, but without success. It is thought they are the fellows who attempted to enter Dr. Fox's house, near Madison, last week.

REARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 3.—Two convicts named Adam Gainey and Noah Williams, both young men who were sentenced from Christian County in September, 1875, to one year's imprisonment each in the Penitentiary for having burgiars' tools in their possession, were discharged this morning, and arrested before leaving the Warden's office by Deputy United States Marshal Buck, of Chicago, and taken to Bloomfield, Ind., to stand trial for robbing the Post-Office at that place. They were serving a term in Jafferson-

ville prison for burglary, and were pardoned out after serving eight months, and immediately, committed the Post-Office robbery, escaped to Illinois, were quietly grobbled, and sent to this institution. Gainey's family are in good circum-stances and quite infinential.

GAVE HIMSELF AWAY.

GAVE HIMSELF AWAY.

Omake Bee, July 31.

A gentleman, a German by hirth, middle aged, and giving the name of A. Smith, of Chicago, arrived here Saturday morning on one of the Eastern trains, and put up at the Grand Central. During the day the man's actions indicated that he was restless, uneasy, and apprehensive of some danger: there seemed to be a burden resting on his mind.

Saturday evening, as Mr. Thrall, the landlord, was sitting in J. C. Thomas' store, which opens into the office of the hotel, Mr. Smith came in, and, walking up to him, said: "You are the party I want to see," and, looking more closely at Mr. Thrall, he seemed to be mistaken in the person. "Excuse me," said he; "I thought I saw a man here that I wanted to see," and he turned and went out and up to the office counsaw a man here that I wanted to see," and he turned and went out and up to the office counter, whither he was followed by Mr. Thrall, whose attention had been attracted by his queer actions. Mr. Thrall spoke to him, and he said: "They are trying to arrest me, but don't dare to do it." Smith then turned to Mr. Burnham, one of the clerks, and told him "if they spoke to him to tell them that he had a pistol, but was not solve to use it."

one of the clerks, and told him "if they spoke to him to tell them that he had a pistol, but was not going to use it."

Mr. Thrall, seeing that there was something the matter with the man, sent for Dr. Coffman, but before the Doctor came, Sheriff Burley happened into the hotel, and Mr. Thrall informed him of Smith's condition, saying that he ought to be taken into custody. While they were talking, Smith came up and made some remark about being arrested, and the Sheriff "took him in." "You needn't arrest me, I'll pay that." "All right," said the Sheriff. Smith was asked by Mr. Thrall what they were going to arrest him for, and he replied that he was a defaulter from West Bend, Washington County, Wis, where he had been County Treasurer, and he admitted the amount of his defalcation to be between \$13,000 and \$15,000. Dr. Coffman, upon his arrival, said that the man was suffering from acute mania, instead of delirium tremens as had been supposed, and he treated him accordingly.

After he was taken to jall, his effects at the hotel were examined, and from letters his reah name was found to be Albert Semier. Mr. Thrall went up to the jall and asked him if he knew a man by the name of A. Semier. "Yes, that's my name." said he.

Bheriff Burley telegraphed to the Sheriff of Washington County, Wis., and the reply came back to hold Semier, and that an officer with a requisition would start for Omaha inmediately. Semier, in the course of conversation at the jall, said his defalcation was occasioued by speculations, mostly in grain, and indorsing for friends, etc.,—the same old story. In his pocket was found a ticket for San Francisco. It was a contract ticket, and was issued in the name of A. Schmidt.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Quincy, Ill., Aug. 3.—The Sheriff of Scotland QUINCY, III., Aug. 3.—The Sheriff of Scotland County, Mo., succeeded yesterday in capturing at Lagrange a man passing under the name of C. H. Montcalm, and in carrying him to the Scotland County Jail. The prisoner was reported to have passed under various aliases in Missouri and Illinois, and to have operated in conjunction with the James Brothers, some of whose photographs were found about his person. It is suspected that he had either direct or remote connection with the Quincy Bank robbery, and very important revelations are expected when his trial is had.

A CHICAGO THIEF CAPTURED. DUBUQUE, Aug. 8.—A till-tapper who was ar rested here for robbing Sullivan Brothers of \$55 had in his pocket a fine gold watch that proves to belong to John T. Hoyne, of Chicago, who had the same stolen from him recently in the streets of that city. The fellow is held here by order of the Chicago Chief of Police on a charge of highway robbery.

CROSS-COMPLAINTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 3.—At Hastings, Capt.
Warren, of the Warren House, was arrested on complaint of J. H. Summers, of Calhoun Connty, for embezzlement. Warren's attorney got out a cross-warrant, charging Summers with making malicious threats and trying to blackmail Warren. Summers was held in the sum of \$500, and Warren was taken to Marshall.

FATAL MEETING. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 3.—Robert Clarke, aged 21, and Nora McKay, aged 17, met last night at the house of a friend by appointment. While there a quarrel ensued; Clarke, drawing a revolver, fired three shots at Nora, one of them taking effect in her thigh. Thinking he had killed her, he placed the weapon at the side of his head and fired, wounding himself mortally.

ARRESTED.

HALIFAX, N. S.; Aug. 3.—Two Americans were arrested at Bedford for a robbery of \$22,500 from the Bank of Nova Scotia. It is doubtful if they are the right parties.

Sr. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 3.—O'Neill, the mur-derer, was hanged here to-day. His neck wa not broken, and he strangled to death. He died

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4—1 a. m.—For the Lake region falling barometer, winds mostly from the southeast to southwest, and "lightly warmer, clear, or fair weather, with possibly rain areas along Lakes Superior, Erie, and Ontario.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. 11:18 a. m. 30.09 74 65 8 F. light Clear 11:18 a. m. 30.09 60 62 S. F. fresh Fair 2:09 p. m. 30.98 61 65 s. F. fresh Fair 3:55 p. m. 30.94 79 61 S. F. fresh Fair 9:00 p. m. 25.95 75 775 77 62 F. fresh Clear 10:18 p. m. 25.95 75 868 E. fresh Clear 10:18 p. m. 25.95 75 868 E. fresh Clear

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Steamship Canada, from
New York, has arrived. MOVILLE, Aug. 3.—Steamship Utopia, from New York, and Hibernia, from Baltimore, baye arrived. New York, Aug. 8.—Arrived, steamer St. Germain, from Havre.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PALMER HOUSE, PARLOR Y, FIRST PLOOR.

DR. BROADBENT The Eminent Magnetic Healer of Europe and America,
Speedily cares Paralysis, Fita Neuralgia, Rhenmetism, Nervous Debility, and Loss of Power. Also Chronic and acute diseases of every name and nature in either sex, by his Electrical Remedies and Laying on of Hands and Magnetic Manipulation. The Doctor describes and detects where and what your diseases are at sight. His rooms are througed daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Advice free. Fermanent office and residence at the PALMER HOUSE, PARLOR Y. FIRST FLOOR, Chicago, Ill.

The U. S. Government adopted the Common Sense Truss as the best in use. Countries in Enrope now select it as the best in the world. The Common Sense Truss is the only Truss that positively cares Enplare.

Manufactured by BARTLET, BUTMAN & PABLEE. Office, 60 State-st., Chicago. Abdominated and Uterine Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockness. Crutches, Instruments for Deformities.

this city on Thursday morning: 1 car rejected win-ter wheat, 3 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 1 car No. 1 spring, 6 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars spring, 6 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars No. 3 de, 8 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (37 wheat); 65 cars and 4,500 bu high mixed corn, 198 cars and 5,800 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars new mixed do, 66 cars and 1,800 bu rejected do, 4 cars no grade (338 bu corn); 3 cars No. 1 cats, 12 cars white do, 6 cars No. 2

do, 4 cars and 1,500 bu no grade do (25 cets); 8 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car no grade do; 1 car No. 2 barley. Total (410 cars), 140,000 bu. Inspected out: 52,293 bu wheat, 276,408 bu corn, 10,496 bu cats, 824 bu rye.

The Board of Trade was laboriously informed yesterday by telegraph that "prime ungraded sail mixed corn" was so and so. Probably the single word "prime" would have conveyed the same idea, but would not have cost so much, nor involved the exercise of so much measure energy in volved the exercise of so much muscular energy in writing it upon the blackboard. Hence the pleth-ors of adjective is preferred, and the members roll their eyes in admiration of the man whose verbal repertoirs is so extensive as to seem inexhausti-ble.

ble.

The markets on the other side of the Atlantic must be very uncertain or unsettled, that there should be such a wide difference in the tone of the reports. Beerbohm saw yesterday an improved Continental demand for wheat, and an upward tendency, while the "Board of Trade" dispatch did not indicate anything of the kind. One, if not both, of these could not be worth more than a mere guess would be.

The annual meeting of the National Pork-Packers' Association will probably be held in Indianapolis

against which there were matured obligations pay-nise on demand, as follows:

leaving a balance in excess of all obligations of \$17,378,202.15,

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

so made flat.
Governments firm, and a fraction higher; offerings small; active demand.
Railroad bonds firm, and in good request.
State securieties firm for Missonri Gs; long Ohio Gs of '86 brought 114.
Stocks generally weak and lower, with Rock Island, Michigan Central, Northwestern, and coal shares leading the decline. Western Uniun was exceptionally strong, and Lake Shore steady. Transactions about 97,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Western Union, 7,000 Northwestern, 12,000 Rock Island, 20,000 St. Paul, 18,000 Lake Shore, 17,000 Michigan Central. 5,000 Delaware, Lackwanna Western, and 5,000 New Jersey Central.
Money market casy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 324.
Castoms receipts, \$303,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$728,000.
Clearings, \$14,000,000.
Sterling quiet; actual business at 487% for 60 days; 480% for sight.

cestern Union Copy New Jersey Central 63
ucksilver 10 Hock Island 1064
ucksilver 10 Hock Island 1064
ucksilver pfd 14 S. Paul 56
ucher Mail 254 St. Paul pfd 66
arposs 174 Wahssh 2
uriposs pfd 85 Wahssh 67 3
uriposs pfd 85 Wahssh 67 3
uriposs pfd 85 Wahssh 61 1
unio Express 111
bile Fargu 53
Terre Haute pfd 6
Uricago & Alton 100
w Tark Central 1084 Chicago & Alton pfd 106

*And interest.

HARD TIMES IN ENGLAND.

The effect of the great depression in the mines of Cornwall has been to reduce not only the working miners, but the small shopkeepers in the mining districts to the borders of starvation, and all who can raise money by any means are emigrating. The breadwinners are leaving the country by hundreds, and leaving the women, children, old and infirm to be supported by the parishes.—London Times, July 17. Association will probably be held in Indianapolis during the first week in October. GOLD AND GREENBACKS.
Gold was 1114@112 in greenbacks.
Greenbacks were 802@804 cents on the dollar

points. Freight engagements WHEAT INSPECTION. The following shows the inspection of the wheat received in this city during the past month, as com-pared with the corresponding month last year: .. 3,277 Total cars... And the following shows the inspection of the wheat received in this city during the past eleven months, or from Sept. 1, 1875, to July 31, 1876, .. 49, 828 Total cars...

ion concerning the future course of prices. The firmness at Liverpool and London after the recent rains is a sufficient proof of this. The local wheat market has shown more activity during the week, — a further decline of a shilling per quarter tempting millers to operate somewhat least sparingly. Flour has been so inanimate lately that many millers are working short neurs. Oats have declined under heavy supplies. Indian corn seems proof against any decline, the enormous consumption absorbing the large imports. Grain affect is steady. The cargoes off the coast having dwindled, holders have shown more firmness. In some cases a silicit recovery has occurred.

One of the most prominent firms in the South, doing business at Louisville, writes as follows, under date of July 28, to a party in this city?

We must have very low-priced hogs this fall—any \$4.00,65.00. At the latter price we talink they will pan out a loss to the packer. From the present outlook there is more busy to be the state of the wanted; consequently be prosent on the present of wanted; consequently be prosent on the present of wanted; consequently be prosent on the present of the wanted; consequently be prosent on the prosent of the wanted; consequently be prosent on the prosent of the wanted; consequently be prosent on the prosent of the wanted; consequently be prosent on the prosent of the wanted; consequently be prosent on the prosent prosent prices and prices for new product must be conversed. We would, therefore, concert sell product for September than buy it—if we delither. Citesianati has a heavy load, and is not getting rid of it. Indianapolis has considerably more product now than at this time last year. Madison, ind. has a product of 16,000 hogs—none sold. Gosport and other Indiana points have considerable stocks, as thirty days ago, by actual investigation by our own agenta, they had considerably larger stocks than a year ago, and we have not heard of any considerable movement since. Worse than all, the demand from the South is very light, and has been all the month, quite to our surprise. We think it is possible for your packers to make a great mistake in starting of hogs high this fall. So far as the South enters into the problem there is no doubt they have raised more meat this year than any year since the War, as they have planted a large corn crop, which is now made the interest tention is more earnessly called to the production of their own meats than at any time within our experience—encouraged, may forced, thereto by the high prices of the lass few years, and the low price of cotton. At points usually heretofore buyers of corn in the Weal, now at 25 per ha. We hall pack at a point a plight recovery has occurred.

The New York Tribuns of the 31st ult. says;

The steamship Egypt, which sailed from this port for Inverpool, on Saturday, earlied 130 head of cattle in the shape of beef, worth \$10,000. It is expected to place this meat in the London and Liverpool markets as fresh as when it left here. It is carried in a chest which is divided into air-tight compartments. In these compartments the quarters of beef, sewed up in canvas, are hung a distance of one foot from each other. Several tons of ice are placed in a receptacle at one end of the chest, and as team of air forced over it continually, and keep in circultion around the beef by an engine. While awaiting hipment, the beef, as soon as it is dressed at the slaughter house, is placed in a similar fee-chest, so that, by the time it is started, it is thoroughly "cured" after this process, and becomes as hard and cold as if frozen. The is the first shipment of beef in this manner, and stone the started in this manner, and stone the started in the started of the content between the English market sat a price 25 per cent below the English market rate.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS received at the Chicago Custom-House Ang. 3: A. B. Meeker & Co., 180% tons pig-iron. Amount

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, and the more speculative articles were farmer, in sympathy with grain, though hogs were rather tame, being in larger supply. The fact of rather small stocks made holders of pork and lard unwilling to sell except at a slight advance, while meats were tame, as they have formed the bulk of the summer product and there is little demand for them, though meats cut to order are moving out freely with cooler weather.

Mess Pork—Was in moderate demand, and rather

most the best of the control of the

old at 44@441/c. Cash No. 2 closed at 47c. and his G43%c1 3.600 bu by sample at 40250c on track; and 2.400 bu do at 442.45%c free on board cars. Total 427.
OATS—Were active and firm at an advance of 54621c. The market was very irregular. The light receipts, which were receeded by the shipments and the advance in other grain, caused a sirong feeling early, and the shorts soon became alarmed and commenced buying, and prices quickly rose 14624c, then fell back, and sobsequently recovered, the market dooring firm. The trading was principally in October and September. All the options were together, October being at one time at a slight premium. In addition to the demand from shorts there were a good many buying orders in from the country. Cash was scarce and consequently quiet at 31462314c, clearing at the outside. Sellers August, September, and October opened at 31462 and 30d at 3146c, and 32c was at one time bid for October, which closed at 3146c, and the others at 3136c. Rejected sold at 2546c. Samples were in fair request and firm. Cash sales were reported of 7, 200 bu No. 2 at 31543146c; 1.800 burrejected at 2566254c; 6, 600 bu sample at 356. Sie for No. 2 and at 48c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 536354c; 600 bu rejected at 48c. Total, 2, 600 bu.

BARLEN — was quict and firmer, a sale of September being made at 70c, and afterwards rit was asked. The demand, however, was limited, and the market was descrited during the greater part of the session was not at 48c for rejected at 50c. And retreated at 50c. and rejected at 25c. No sales were reported at 50c. And retreated and the market was descrited furning the greater part of the session and nominal. There was some inquiry for been offered for all there is in store. Old No. 2 was quoted at 50c. and rejected at 25c. No sales were reported.

Wheat—Sales, 175,000 bu at 6046 for Angust, 94566 etc. On the session of the session of the session of the session of the condition of the session of the ses

Mess pork—Sales, 250 bris seller september at \$18.65.

Mess pork was quiet and steady at \$18.50@18.55 for August and \$18.625 for September; sales, 250 bris seller september at \$18.625.

Lard was quiet and steady at \$10.925@10.95 for August and \$11.625 for September.

Wheat was fairly active and steady, selling at 0436 odds for September, closing at the inside. August sold at 91c and slosed at 90%c.

Core was a shade firmer, selling at 46%c for August and 495% for September.

Oats were in demand and firmer, selling at 3136337%c for August and 599tember, closing at 31%c. October and cash sold at 32c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.21.

BROOM-CORN—Was dull and easy. There is no change in the crop reports. A fair crop is expected in Cherry Valley, but in other sections of this State the corn is backward, and at some points almost a failure. The reports from Kansas continue favorable. Quotations: Choice old huri, 10c; huri, 668c; medium and No. 2 harl, 5664c; good to choice medium brush, 44664c; fair inside and covers, 46445c; interior, 36334c; crooked, 244c.

BUTTER—Was in good demand, in liberal supply, and steady at previous figures. Shippers, as heretofore, were the principal buyers, and most of the trading was at prices ranging from 15420c for common to good grades. Choice table butter is in scanty sapply, and readily commands the quoted prices. We repeat our list: Choice to fancy yellow, 21625c; medium to good grades, 15618c; inferior to common, 11638c.

BAGGING—A good business in grain bags was reported at fully sustained prices. Other lines romain quiet as previously quoted: Stark A, 245c; Peerless AA, 235c; Lewiston, 225c; Montaup, 25c; Ontario, 25c; huriap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 14625c; gunnles, single, 1356(146c; do, double, 236c; 24c.

CHEESE—The market was comparatively steady, the receipts only about equaling the current demand. For good to best factory, sales were effected at 756 50c—the latter figure in a small way only. Inferior to fair grades were offered at 367c.

COAL—Prices were without change. A light business was in progress at the annexed quotations: Lackwanna. egg. 87, 50; do nut; 87, 75; do range, 88, 00; Blomburg, 57, 00; cannet, 87, 00. Effe, 80, 0065, 50; Blomburg, 50c; Cannet, 87, 00. Effe, 80, 0065, 50; Blomburg, 50c; Annex was 1 to 1000 the proposition of the sales are at 116 the. The ore of the poly is pretty full, and a desire to realize has led to a GENERAL MARKETS.

fresh stock are light, but old and state stock is abundant, and much of it has to be candled before buyers will take it.

FISH-Lake fish were dull and unsettled. The anply is pretty full, and a desire to realize has led to a further slight reduction of prices, quotations now being 183.3566-18 for whitensh, and 83.2063.55 for trout. Cod and fat mackerel remain firm: No. I whitensh, 4b-ft, 84.0064.10; No. 2 do. 84.8563.89; trout, \$3.2063.83; No. I shore mackerel, 4-bri, \$12.00 4812.60; No. 1 bay, 88.7688.00; No. 2 mackerel, 4-brl, \$4.0064.10; No. 2 do, \$3.8503.90; 20; 2063.53; No. 1 shore mackerel, 4-brl, \$12.00 No. 1 bay, \$8.7569.00; No. 2 mackerel, 4-brl, \$12.00 No. 2 mackerel, 4-brl, \$6.756; Annily mackerel, 4-brl, \$6.2566.50; re kits, large, \$1.90; No. 1 bay kits, \$1.50; ity kits, \$1.20; bank codish, \$4.5064.50; codish, \$5.00; summer-cured codish, \$5.50; codish, \$5.00; summer-cured codish, \$5.50; herring, spilt, brls, \$7.5067.75; do, 4-brl, 0; Labrador herring, \$7.5067.75; do, 5-brl, 0; Labrador herring, per box, \$3.506.50; scaled herring, Reversalmon, \$7.506.75; do, \$1.506.50; scaled herring, \$1.

mand for them, though means cut to order are moving out freely with cooler weather.

Mess Pork—Was in moderate demand, and rather weak early, but advanced 200, and closed toler25/6 per bir above the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 750 bris seller August at \$18, 409419.55; 7,500 bris seller September at \$18, 409419.50; bris seller the year at \$15, 509415.70. Total, 8, 750 bris. The market closed firm at \$18, 525/4818.65 for cash lots; 158, 525/4818.55 seller the year. The market closed firm at \$18, 525/4818.65 for cash lots; 158, 525/4818.55 seller the year. Prime mess pork was nominal at \$15, 00210.25, and carried of at sulfet, and easier early, but improved subsequently to 24/455 per 100 us above the listest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 750 kes seller August; \$11,005/4811.05 seller stylenther; and \$3,005/4810.05 seller September at \$10,006/10.05; and 3,750 tets seller September at \$10,006/10.05; and 3,750 tets seller september at \$10,006/10.05; and 3,750 tets seller between the seller August; \$11,005/4811.05 seller september; and \$3,007/4810.05 seller september; seller seller september; seller sel

LIVE STOCK. 3,679 2,313 1,715 42,033 81,306 42,515

Total. 6, 221 12, 288 530

Perhaps the fastest time ever made by a freight train was that accomplished yesterday by the Chicago, Rock leland & Pacific. That road brought through from Council Biuffs, Ia., a stock train of 19 cars in success. island & Pacine. That road brought through from Council Bluffs, Ia., a stock train of 19 cars in tiestly-three hours.

CATTLE—The receipts yesterday were large beyond all reasonable expectation. The marked decline sustained at the beginning of the week it was supposed would result in diminished arrival, as the week wore away: consequently the trade were slightly demoralized when it became known that the day's supply would exceed 6,000 head. Business did not open at searly an hour as usual, buyers holding off for a further decline—a course which the heavy supply would stock and the position of the Eastern market fully warranted them in pursuing. Toward noon—prices having been modified to meet their views—trade became moderately active, and during the day sales reached an aggregate of somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,000 head. This, however, is uchas the total number of cattly in the unfeed little short of a sale and the control of the control of the control of the comprising more than four-afthe of the entire supply. There were some choice and a few extradroves which were taken at \$4.7565. 124, but most of the transfers were at prices ranging downward from \$4.68. The outside quotation was obtained by J. M. Robinson for 29 head aversuing 1, 407 hs. Cowa sold at \$2.2548.3 25 for common to choice. Brown, Thompson & Co. sold, in lots, 228 Colorado cattle at \$2.5068.3 25 for common to choice. Brown, Thompson & Co. sold, in lots, 228 Colorado cattle at \$2.5068.3 25 for common to choice. Brown, Thompson & Co. sold, in lots, 228 Colorado cattle at \$2.5068.3 25 for common to choice and weak.

ATLE SALES.

ATLE SALES.

ATLE SALES.

ATLE SALES.

ATLE SALES.

ATLE SALES.

& Co. sold, in lots, 233 Colorado catlle at a Sales of calves ranged from \$3, 5045.50 ft of to choice. The market closed dull and we carried the sales of the choice. The market closed dull and we carried the sales of the carried the sales of the carried the carried the sales of the carried the

good refining, Se; do prime refining, 0\(\frac{1}{2}\) cite (centrifugal.)

9\(\text{Mos}\) 1000.

\(\text{To the Western Associated Press.} \)

New York, Aug. 3. -0\(\text{Mos}\) - Ste aty, at 12\(\text{Mos}\) 122-16c; fusures weak; August. 12-16c; 12 3-2c; September. 11 27-32c; October. 11 19-32\(\text{Mos}\) 11 27-32c; October. 11 19-32\(\text{Mos}\) 11 12-32\(\text{Mos}\) 11 11-32\(\text{Mos}\) 11 12-32\(\text{Mos}\) 11 12-32\(\text{Mos}\) 11 12-32\(\text{Mos}\) 11 12-32\(\text{Mos}\) 12 12-16c; January, 11 21-32\(\text{Mos}\) 12 12-32\(\text{Mos}\) 13 3-32\(\text{Mos}\) 12 12-32\(\text{Mos}\) 13 3-32\(\text{Mos}\) 13 3-32\(\text{Mos}\)

5-636c; yellow, 50680c. Onta dull and lower; white Western, 40645c.

Whisky-\$1.14.

Receipta-Wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu.

Silpnents-Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 33,000 bu.

Buiter-Steady; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 27-29c; firsts, 216-224c; Western extras, 216-22c; firsts, 186:19c.

Cheese-Firm; Western fine, 73469c.

Eggs-Stiff; Western from, 176:18c.

Eggs-Stiff; Western fresh, 1766 löc.

CINCINNIATI, Aug. 3.—Cotton—Firm at 1114c.

Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat quiet and at a y; red. 00c@\$1.05.

Coraque et a 436646. Oats firmer; 25cs7c. Rye tregular; 57cs5c. Barlor firmer; 70cs7c.

Frostions—Pork steady at \$10.00 at 0.25. Lard in
active; steam, \$10.021/cs10.0349, ik utto, \$12.50-13.00;

oirrout mike, \$10.50cs10.035, ik utto, \$12.50cs10.035, ik utto, \$12.50cs10

Butter—Quiet and unch unged.

TOLEDO.

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TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

Grain—Wheat advanced 36:4c, closing steady; No. 2 winte Wabash, 81.20; No. 3 do, 81.12; new \$1.10; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.21; extra white Michigan, \$1.30; asmorr Michigan, \$1.124; september, \$1.10; new, spot. 81.15; rejected red, 67c; new, 72c; amber filinois, August, 81.14.

Corn steady; high mixed, 40%c; September, 63%c; low mixed, spot and August, 40%c; so grade, 47c. Oats quiet but frum Michicah, 33%c; no grade, 47c. Oats quiet but frum Michicah, 33%c; no grade, 47c. Oats quiet but frum Michicah, 33%c; no grade, 47c. Oats quiet but frum Michicah, 33%c; no grade, 47c. Oats quiet but gran, 150 bris; wheat, 13,000 ba; corn, 8,000 ou; oats, noon.

good ordinary, 94c.

Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat in fair demand; red, 90695c; amber,
9566951.03; white, 9066951.05. Corn—Market dull;
white, 48c; mixed, 48c. Rye, 60c. Oats in fair demand; white, 88c; mixed, 30c; new, 37c.
Processors—Rominally unchanged. Pork, \$19.256
19.50. Shoulders, 74cc clear rib, 10c; clear, 1146c.
Bacon dull find lower to sell; sides, 11c; coar, 1146c.
1146c. Hams, sugar-cured 146015c. Lard steady af
\$115.00.

19.50. Shounders and the self: sides, He; clear, Hessellacon dull and lower to cell; sides, He; clear, Hessellacon, College, Hams, sugar-cured 146:15c. Lard steady as \$13.00.

Whisky—Quiet and unchanged.
BALTIMORE. Aug. 3.—Plour-Steady and unchanged.
Grains—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Western mixed, 58%c. Outs steady; white Western, 36c; mixed Western, 35c. Rive quiet at 50secse.
Provisions—Easier, but not quotably lower, Butter—Strong and unchanged.
Coffee—Steady, unchanged, and arm.
Wheaky—Framer, but quiet; \$1.1354.
Peroclaym—Strong, but quiet; \$1.1354.
Peroclaym—Strong, but quiet; \$1.1354.

Huter—Strong and unchanged, and firm.

Whisky—Frmer, but quiet; \$1.13%.

Petroleum—Strong, but quiet; \$1.13%.

Petroleum—Strong, but quiet; \$1.13%.

Recipied—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu.

Rationalis—Corn, 31.000 bu.

Roston, Aug. 3.—Flour—Market duil; sales limited; wisconsin and Minnesots extra family, \$4.75%6.50; winter wheat Ohio, indiana, and Michigan, \$5.75%.

Roston, Aug. 3.—Flour—Market duil; sales limited; wisconsin and Minnesots extra family, \$4.75%6.50; winter wheat Ohio, indiana, and Michigan, \$5.75%.

Roston, St. Louis, \$2.25%8.00; fase; Millionis, \$4.000.25%; \$5.000.25%; \$5.000.25%; \$5.000.25%; \$5.000.25%; \$5.000.25%; \$5.000.25%; \$6.27%; Illinois, \$4.000.25%; \$5.000.25%; \$6.27%; Illinois, \$4.000.25%; and girls demand; No., 2 Milwauker, \$6.000.25%; Milw

Huron, South Haven, sundries; sehr Reind Kingston, 19, 723 bu wheat: schr Reindeer, (2 Vincent, 2 brls flour; schr Alert, Peshtigo, 10 pork, 3 brls beef, 3 brls lard, and sundries.

COUNTY B

Into Its Mai

Continuation of t

Mrs. Edgar Nar

A Couple of Pati

What They Suffered from

The second day's procelion of alleged corrupa an
ment at the County Host
day morning. The lifves
Warden's business office,
windows. As the Hospita
or less, from the Lake Si
noise of passing trains
couraging to the progres
Considerable time was I
account. More time w
the fact that nobody seer
cisely how to go to work
vestigating. Mrs. Edga
quiry into the Hospital in
doubt a woman of homest
ing in the cause of poor
her attempt to show any
to which patients at th
subjected.

about 10:30, Col. Cleary composure. There were I Conly, Mulloy, Busse, Sch

McLaughlin and several Edgar with her witnesses

anxious for the play to be

anxious for the play to be delay. The proceedings from Col. Cleary that the for business, as he expression witnesses on both sides we the matter would specify. J. Maher was elected Sec. Commissioner Coply me the prosecution first. Col. Cleary explained the first, but that two or for the defense had to be because they were ill and He put the motion to plainant's cause first, and defense, and it was carried.

stated that the proceeding were illegal because the sworn. She request at and Col. Cleary informs secured Mr. William B. Public, and a stendard recedings might go on full record be kept of the Mrs. Edgar desired to anything. She was aske copy of the charges, and focopy of them. They were Their substance was put TRIBUNE. She then said.

OTHER CHARGES
Col. Cleary said he pharges read before taking
Warden McLaughlin a

TRIBUNE. She th

Experiences

LAKE FREIGHTS. CHICAGO. - There was a fair inquiry for vessels for corn. and charters were made for Buffalo for 1½c. The charters reported for Buffalo were: 1%c. The charters reported for Balanie were: Schrs Bailey, Newcomb, and Lucerne, corn at 1½c; To Ogdensburg, prop Milwaukee, corn: to Oswe-go, , schr Ætna, corn at 5c. The capacity, includ-ing a small lot on a propeller, foots up nearly 200, -

go., schr Atta, corn at oc. The capacity, incinding a small lot on a propeller, foots up nearly 200, -000 bu corn.

Milwauker, Aug. 2.—Vessels were firmly held to-day—at the docks. There was no inquiry for vessels for Buffalo, and, for that matter, but little for any point, and rates remain at previous figures—2c on wheat to Buffalo and 5½c to Kingston. The schr Pulaski was engaged to take 30,000 hu oats to Kingston at 3½c.

Dethort, Mich., Aug. 2.—Grain freights are steady under a good demand for tonnage. Wheat rates to Oswego, 4½c; to Buffalo, 20,2½c; to Cleveland, 1½c, free of elevation. C. W. Norton reports the schr Atmosphere, wheat to Buffalo, at 2c. and schr Adventure, wheat to Cleveland, at 1½c, free of elevation. B. Whittaker & Som report the schr Atmosphere, wheat to Eleveland, at 1½c, free of elevation, B. Whittaker & Som report the schr D. Provost, hoops, Wenona to Oswego, at 65c per mr schr H. E. Marry, lumber, Alpena to Detroit, at \$1 per no nr rail.

CLEVELAND, Ang. 2.—Coal freights were firm at 50c, to both Unicago and Milwaukee, and it may be said they were looking up a little. There is considerable coal here just now to go west, but vessels hold off at the old figures, unless there is a certainty of getting back cargoes. The ore trade ir getting worse. Vesterday charters were reported at \$1.20 from Marquette to Lake Erie ports, and at 60c from Escanaba. These rates are the lowest aver paid from the lister port, and it is difficult to see how vessels can pay any more than expenses, or even that. A vessel was chartered to take coal to Goderich at 45c.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Chicago.—The schr Felicitas and the tug MaClellan are undergoing repairs at Ben Eyster's
shipyard.... The prop Alaska, which left here yesterday morning, broke something in her machinery when getting outside, which delayed her
several hours.... The stmr Muskegon, of Goodrich's line, took a large party from Lafayette, Ind.,
out on an excursion. The tug Ben Drake ran to
South Chicago last evening and was well patronized... The mammoth schr G. W. Adams arrived
here yesterday with 2, 100 tons of coal, the largest
cargo ever brought to this port. She drew
13 feet 8 inches of water... A jam occurred near
Eighteenth street bridge yesterday which delayed
the tugs considerably. The river is much crowded
in that vicinity, and jams and collisions are of frequent occurrence... The steambarge liallentine
and her consort, A. B. Moore, arrived head yesterday from Saginaw with lumber. As soon as they
are unloaded they will go into ordinary... The schr
Allegheny, which arrived yesterday, has been stripped and laid up... Cript. Ben Eyster is calking
a Michigan City dredge at his shippard on the North
Branch... The schr Vilas his gone into one of the
docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company to stop a
leak... The new steam yacht Waubun went ont on
a trial trip last evening... The river thieves are
still rampant at the lumber-docks, and robberica
are committed nearly every night. The tag A. G. Van
Schaick was invaded night before last, and the
contents of her provision-chest carried off.
Two river thieves went on to the tug Burton fer
spoils, but were discovered by the gallant Captain, 'Pretty' Joe, who, though up to all sorts of
fun, did not understand any fun of that sort. He
kicked the fellows off the boat, after having
put a head on each of them. River
inheres had better beware of Joe hereafter,
for he has purchased a new shooting-iron for their
especial beneft... The stmr Chicago, 'of Goodrich's Line, became disabled off Port Washington
Wednesday atternoon by the loosening of her piston-head. The prop Menomi LAKE MICHIGAN.

PORT HURON.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 3.—Down—Propa Westford, Allegheny and barges, Oakland and barges; schr Otonabe.

Ur—Props Mariner City, Porter, Chamberlin, Benton, St. Albans; schre John M. Hutchinson, Trinidad, Chandler J. Wells.

Wind—North, gentle; weather gloudy.

The prop City of Baltimore broke her strap and top-connection, and cracked her cylinder head near St. Clair last evening. Her cross-head was injured also. She will be some time repairing.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pour Huron, Mich., Aug. 3.—Down—Propa Roanoke, City of Concord, Manitoba, Haat Saginaw and consort, D. M. Wilson and barges; schra Marco Polo, New Dominion.

Ur—Propa Idaho, Asia, Clinton and consort, Wetmore and consort, schra Annie M. Foster, Seaman, Glenifier, Oak Leaf, John Burt, David A. Wells, Fhebe, Catharine.

Wind—South, gentle; weather fine. PORT HURON.

THE CANAL THE CANAL.

BRIDGEFORT, Aug. 3.—Aurived—Gen. Mc-Clellan, LaSalle, 4, 500 bu corn, 1,500 bu cars, 334 bu wheat; Omaha, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Industry, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Inglustry, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; prop King Bros., Kankakee feeder, 1,500 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 230 brls flour; prop Montauk, Lockport, 1,001 brls flour, 300 brls meal.

CLEARED—Schr Delight, Joliet, 92,192 ft lumber; schr Neptune, Lockport, 70 brls salt; prop City of Henry. Peoria, 5,066 ft lumber, 40 m shingles; shr Illidore, Feoria, 89,403 ft lumber; schr Midgie, Ottawa, 80,633 ft lumber.

ERIE, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

ERIE, Ps., Aug. 3.—ARRIVALS—From Chleago.
Stares Japan, Arizona; schrs C. H. Weeks, Keepsake. From Duluth: Prop Jarvis Lord.

DEPARTURES—Stare India, for Chicago.
The prop Jarvis Lord collided with the schr
Julia Willard, opposite the peninsalla, last evening. The Willard had her main-sail, main boom,
twelve or fitteen stanchlons, and her rail forward
carried away. Damages about \$600.

MARQUETTE.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 3.—ARRIVED—Schr

John Breden.

CLEARED—Prop Egyptian, schr Pelican.

BOUND DOWN—Stmr City of Fremont.

WIND—South.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This and That.—The ting Eagle sank in the little lake at Muskegon Tuesday....The capacity of vessels now at Milwaukee, most of them being in ordinary, is 1, 100, 000 bu.... A few days ago the schr Ontario, of Montreal, arrived at the camal leaking badly. When about 10 miles off Eric the roughness of the weather worked the camal leaking out of the centre-board box, causing her to leak so much that the Captain was afraid that he would not reach port. She is laden with block stone for Montreal.... Up to the present time about 2,000 tons of stone have been shipped from Kelley's Island to Sault Ste. Marie, to be used in the new canal locks there. It is probable that before the season of navigation closes from 6,000 to 8,000 more tons will be delivered. The stone is being gotten out as fast as possible under the circumstances.... The Evening Wisconsia. says: "The ids Il. Bloom, which was resented from the beach at Fortage, has been docked for repairs at the Milwaukee. Company's yard. An examination revealed the fact that 20 feet of her keel aft, and the dead wood and rudder boost were carried away during her short stay on the strand. She will also require a thorough recalking, as the services of a steam pump were necessary to heing her across the lake."

A FALSE RUNON.—A rumor to the effect that the services of a steam pump were necessary to heing her across the lake."

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CENTENNIAL CAMP-MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKPORD, Ill., Ang. 3.—Aug. 25, will be commenced, at Cherry Valley, Winnetago County, one of the most important camp-meetings ever held in this vicinity. All the surrounding counties—Boone, McHenry, Ogle, Stephenson, and Rock County (Wis.)—will join The programme for the grand day includes discourses as follows; "Preparatory Steps to Nationality," by Presiding Elder W. P. Gray; "Increase of Population During the Century," the Rev. G. L. Wiley; "Enlargement of Territory," the Rev. D. J. Hussey; "Development of Mechanical Arts," by the Hon. John Budlong; "Superior Advantages of Our American Republic to the Wants and Hopes of Mankind, as Revealed in the Past Century," by the Rev. T. C. Easton; "Progress of the Power of the Press," by J. B. Babcock, editor of the Marcago Republican; "Development of Government," by Judge Smith; "Development of Government," by Judge Smith; "Development of Jurisprudence," by Judge William Brown; "The Relation of Christianity to Our National Progress," by W. C. Dandy, D. D.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

London, Aug. 3.—The Grand Lodge of British and British-American Orders of Good Templars, which has been in session here for the past two days, have completed the union commenced at last year's session, and they are now united in one body under the name of the United Temperance Order.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Sir John Hawkshaw, of England, who had already given an opinion favorable to the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal, has just returned from a trip over the route of has just returned from a trip over the route of the proposed canal, in company with F. C. Capreol. Sir John says his visit to Lake Sinces has not altered the opinion already given on the practicability, in an engineering point of view, of the Lake Huron & Lake Ontario Ship Canal

Mrs. Edgar was then so Cleary if she was re what she had p In reply to questions in reply to question in reply to question in reply to question in the painful disease. Here deal which would come say evidence. Col. attention to it, a confine herself of which she had per Edgar then took up the commenting ou the fact. Miss Foster's bed were fested with bed-bugs. even for a well person, unrese attending to the sons. Patients often as closed, but no nurses did not try to shut the it was out of her reach kane suffer for wast of external uses. Mrs. Ka and Mrs. Edger applied said it was the nurse's pif the patients really inquired of the mirse lemons in the Hospitout, who bought a lemo prepare for Mrs. Kan nurse, was indigmant, witness was coming aro and interfering with he loud tones that Mrs. Attrouble. At this nome ing in agony. The wit She found the nurse ofth of July. He cursed as if he was intoxicated of the bottle on his tought to be very kind to tous reply was, "It business."

In answer to questic Conly, witness stated acquainted with only twers—Burdick and Clear ter about Allard, and of the discouthad received. Col. wrong. Burdick said if he investigated. She o Vicher had paid Dr. Ka George Foyle. Dr. Ka arin to turn her from the him.

a discharged patient, wheeded refreshing, was Edgar. Her testimony she had to pay \$1 for the colved; that the food, was bad. She had been live another winter unle She once turned the gas and received a severe siff it hadn't been for alwas very kind to with she would have died. could, but the food was came to the Hospital hies. Two weeks' re brought them out. The bugs was almost sing would have died. could, but the food was came to the Hospital hies. Two weeks' re brought them out. The bugs was almost sing murse was in the ward sick patients. Mrs. 64 after patients. She cot well and got out of nur she denied a female chamber utensil. The it, and the bed showed privation the next me coulded by Mrs. Garrity clothes to the other paness had been approposed at the Hodeny her statement she did not do so. he was, and witness did Mrs. Edgar had offer taken it, it might conever offered her a cent to testify that she neve and never paid the nur her.

night-watchman for the Southern Rallroad, was fied that one of the ex complained because wi out, taking care of a fr tered, and at last this e

dels remain at previous agures dalo and 514c to Kingston.

vas engaged to take 30,000 bu 3c.

Ang. 2.—Grain freights are demand for tonnage. Wheat ic; to Buffalo, 20,24c; to so of elevation. C. W. Norton osphere, wheat to Cleveland, at one. D. Whittaker & Son retest, hoops, Wenona to Oswesche H. E. Neery, lumber, \$1 per no rail:

2.—Coal treights were firm diego and Miswankee, and ere looking up a little. There here just now to go wert, but a cold figures, unless there is a nack cargoes. The ore trade is erlay charters were reported ette to Lake Erie ports, and at These rates are the lowelatter port, and it is difficult in pay any more than expenses, sel was chartered to take coal.

RT HURON. lich., Aug. 3. Down-Proper and barges, Oakland and

ce, city, Porter, Chamberlin, i; schrs John M. Hutchinson, J. Wells.
J. Well ominion.
Asia, Clinton and consort, sort, schrs Annie M. Foster, Oak Leaf, John Burt, David ille; weather fine. E CANAL.

2. -ARRIVED-Gen. Mc-500 bu corn, 1,500 bu cats, saha, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; 1,500 bu corn; prop King Bros. flour: prop Montauk, Lock-, 300 bris meel. light, Joliet, 92, 192 ft lum-Lockport, 70 bris saft: prop pria, 5,066 ft lumber, 40 m & Peoria, 89, 493 ft lumber; 80,693 ft lumber. ARIVALS—From Chicago.

Prop Jarvis Lord.
India, for Chicago, ord collided with the schr te the peninsula, last eventher main-sail, main boom, thions, and her rail forward res about \$600. QUETTE.

, Aug. 3. -ARRIVED-Sche ptlan, schr Pelican. City of Fremont.

he tug Eagle sank in the little stay... The capacity of vestaday... The capacity of vestament of them being in orthing the sand of them being in orthing... A few days ago the schr arrived at the canal leaking to miles off Erie the father worked the cakum dox, causing her to leak so was afraid that he would tladen with block stone for present time about 2,000 in shipped from Kelley's Isl-Marie, to be used in shipped from Kelley's Isl-Marie, to be used in ske there. It is probable son of navigation closes ore tons will be delivered, ten out as fast as possible as... The Ezening Wisconsin Bloom. which, was rescued age, has been docked for relact that 20 feet of her wood and rudder post were rabort stay on the strand. It horough recalking, as the mp were necessary to bring LLANEOUS.

rumor to the effect that the sich left here a week ago for left or this port, had sunk in un board had perished, was elsa yesterday, and gained among mariners, as the The rumor, however, is the correspondent of the from Put-in-Bay Monday en. Meade sought shelter y night and Sunday's storm, Monday morning. — Detroit

CAMP-MEETING.

ch to The Tribune.

ng. 3.—Aug. 25, will be rry Valley, Winnebago arry Valley, Winnebago st important camp-meetis vicinity. All the surloone, McHenry, Ogle, County (Wis.)—will joins a grand day includes disPreparatory Steps to Naing Elder W. P. Gray; in During the Century,"
"Enlargement of Terriussey; "Development of the Hon. John Budlong; of Our American Red Hopes of Mankind, asdentury," by the Rev. T. of the Power of the cock, editor of the Maevelopment of Governith; "Development of udge William Brown; tianity to Our National
ndy, D. D.

N NEWS. to The Tribune: e Grand Lodge of British ders of Good Templars, here for the past two e union commenced at they are now united in e of the United Temper-

to The Tribune.
In John Hawkshaw, of eady given an opinion & Ontario Ship Canal, trip over the route of company with F. C. his visit to Lake Simcoe on already given on the neering point of view, ke Ontario Ship Canal.

COUNTY HOSPITAL

Continuation of the Investigation Into Its Management.

Mrs. Edgar Narrates Her Own

Experiences at the Insti-

tution.

Couple of Patients Tell How They Were Treated There.

That They Suffered from Vermin-The Food and the Nurses,

The second day's proceedings in the investigation of alleged corrupt and incompetent management at the County Hospital commenced yesterday morning. The investigation is held in the Warden's business office, with open doors and windows. As the Hospital is about 50 feet, more or less, from the Lake Shore Railroad track, the noise of passing trains is at times very discouraging to the progress of the proceedings.
Considerable time was lost yesterday on this account. More time was lost, however, from cisely how to go to work in this business of investigating. Mrs. Edgar, who started the in-quiry into the Hospital management, is without doubt a woman of honest intentions, and is working in the cause of poor humanity in general in her attempt to show up the miserable treatment to which patients at the Hospital have been

THE INVESTIGAN BEGAN about 10:30, Col. Cleary presiding with his usual composure. There were present Commissioners Conly, Mulloy, Busse, Schmidt, Burdick, Warden McLaughlin and several of his assistants. Mrs. Edgar with her witnesses sat near a window, anxious for the play to begin and annoyed at th delay. The proceedings began with a statement from Col. Cleary that the Committee was open for business, as he expressed it. He hoped the

for business, as he expressed it. He hoped the witnesses on both sides were present, and that the matter would speedily be closed. Mr. A. J. Maher was elected Secretary.

Commissioner Conly moved to proceed with the prosecution first.
Col. Cleary explained that that was the design at first, but that two or three of the witnesses for the defense had to be examined Wednesday because they were ill and were obliged to leave. He put the motion to proceed with the complainant's cause first, and to then take up the defense, and it was carried.

MRS. EDGAR

stated that the proceedings of the previous day were filegal because the witnesses were not sworn. She requested that a Justice be present, and Col. Cleary informed her that he had secured Mr. William B. Hibbard, a Notary and Col. Cleary informed her that he had secured Mr. William B. Hibbard, a Notary Public, and a stenographer, so that the proceedings might go on according to law, and a full record be kept of the same.

Mrs. Edgar destred to be sworn before saying snything. She was asked by Col. Cleary for a copy of the charges, and furnished a newspaper copy of them. They were read by the Secretary. Their substance was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. She then said she had

OTHER CHARGES TO PRESENT.

Col. Cleary said he proposed to hear the charges read before taking up any other.

Warden McLaughlin said he was willing to defend the case, and was in favor of giving Mrs. Edgar all the time she wanted to make full charges. There was no trouble in refuting

Edgar all the time she wanted to make full charges. There was no trouble in refuting them. He formally asked that he might act as counsel for the defense.

The Committee decided that this was proper, and at the same time Mrs. Edgar was told that she might appear for the prosecution.

Mrs. Edgar then submitted the charge against George Vacher for paying Dr. Kaufman 300 for almitting his brother-in-law, George Foyle, to the Hospital. She also reread the long list of charges published in The Tribune's report of vesterday's investigation. She felt that there had been criminal negligence, and death was the result; that paying nurses \$1 for inquests was encouraging habits of drunkenness. She claimed the right to attend services at the Hospital any time she pleased. She charged the Warden with keeping nurses after knowing they were drunkards. These were nurse Allard, another nurse, and the dispensing chemist. She wanted to know if the Commissioners knew of McLanghlin's going away from the city, and firelly charged his payed in the property of the commissioners knew of McLanghlin's going away from the city, and firelly charged his payed in the property of the commissioners knew of McLanghlin's going away from the city, and firelly charged him and his area, with there the charged the property of the commissioners in the city and firelly charged him and his area, with there the charged him the wanted to know if the Commissioners knew or McLaughlin's going away from the city, and finally charged him and his son with threateuring to make trouble with witnesses, and even to kill them; that young McLaughlin carried a pistol, went out and got drunk, and came in and pistol, went out and got drunk a

inade a disturbance in the Hospital where the sick patients were.

MRS. EDGAR'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Edgar was then sworn and asked by Col. Cleary if she was ready to swear to her whole statement. She said she would only swear to what she had personal knowledge of.

In reply to questions from Warden McLaughlin, she began to relate her connection with the Hospital as a visitor. She had heen asked by Brother Norton to visit Miss Foster at the Hospital. She did so, and found her suffering from a painful disease. Here Mrs. Edgar said a good deal which would come under the form of hearsay evidence. Col. Cleary called her attention to it, and desired her to confine herself strictly to facts of which she had personal knowledge. Mrs. Edgar then took up the 'thread of the story, commenting on the fact that the bed-clothes on Miss Foster's bed were dirty, and the bed infested with bed-bugs. The food was too hearty even for a well person. The witness saw no nurses attending to the wants of really sick persons. Patients often asked to have the blinds closed but no presse were around. Witness sons. Patients often asked to have the blind closed, but no nurses were around. Witnes did not try to shut the blinds herself, because it was out of her reach. She had seen Mr. closed, but no nurses were around. Witness did not try to shut the 'blinds herself, because it was out of her reach. She had seen Mrs. Kane suffer for want of water for internal and external uses. Mrs. Kane asked for a lemon, and Mrs. Edger applied to Dr. Harrington, who said it was the nurse's place to furnish lemons if the patients really needed them. She inquired of the nurses and there were no lemons in the Hospital. She sent a boy out, who bought a lemon, which she began to prepare for Mrs. Kane. Mrs. Garrity, the nurse, was indignant, and wanted to know if witness was coming around to make trouble, and interfering with her business. She said in loud tones that Mrs. Kane was always making trouble. At this moment Mrs. Kane was moaning in agony. The witness called this cruelty. She found the nurse in Ward H drunk on the 6th of July. He cursed and swore and walked as if he was intoxicated. She detected the odor of the bottle on his breath. She told him he ought to be very kind to sick people. His courteous reply was, "It's none of your d—d business!"

In answer to questions from Commissioner

In answer to questions from Commission Only, witness stated that she was personally sequainted with only two of the Commissioners—Burdick and Cleary. She had told the latter about Allard, the drunken nurse, and of the discourteous treatment she had received. Col. Cleary said it was wrong. Burdick said it was wrong. Burdick said it was wrong and ought to be investigated. She could show that George Vicher had paid Dr. Kauffman \$10 for admitting George Foyle. Dr. Kauffman once took her arm to turn her from the room, but she resisted him.

amin to then her from the room, but she resisted him.

MRS. WENDLING,

a discharged patient, whose memory frequently needed refreshing, was next examined by Mr. Edgar. Her testimony was to the effect that she had to pay \$1 for the attention she had received; that the food, particularly the potators, was bad. She had been told that she could not live another winter unless she left the Hospital. She once turned the gas on to a pretty full head and received a severe scolding from the nurse. If it hadn't been for a patient, airs. Smith, who was very kind to witness, the latter thought she would have died. The doctor did all he could, but the food was abominable. When she came to the Hospital her head was free from lice. Two weeks' residence at the Hospital brought them out. The appearance of the bedbugs was almost simultaneous. No regular nurse was in the ward to take care of the really she patients. Mrs. Garrity pretended to look, after patients. nurse was in the ward to take care of the really sick patients. Mrs. Garrity pretended to look after patients. She complanned that she wasn't well and got out of nursing the patients. Once she denied a female patient a necessary chamber utensil. The patient could not get at it, and the bed showed the results of this deprivation the next morning. The patient was scoided by Mrs. Garrity, who exposed the hed-clothes to the other patients in the ward. Witness had been approached by a man employed at the Hospital, and asked to deny her statements, and threatened if she did not do so. This, man, whoever, he was, and witness didn't state, told her that if Mrs. Edgar had offered her \$50. Mrs. Edgar never offered her a cent. This man wanted her to testify that she never had a louse in her head, and never paid the nurses a cent to take care of her.

night-watchman for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, was next called. He testifed that one of the employes at the Hospital complained because witness was running in and out, taking care of a friend whose leg was shattered, and at last this employe refused him ad-

mittance. The employe told him to leave, and it was witness' impression that the employe used oaths. Witness saw a drunken employe come out of the Hospital the day when the roof blew off. His friend's limb was not attended to until some hours after he had been brought to the Hospital.

MISS MAY LANE

the Hospital.

MISS MAY LAKE

testfiled that she was brought to the Hospital
June 15. She had typhoid fever. When she
came there were no lice in her head. When she
got up from the bed she found her head swarming with them. Her hair was never combed,
nor her face washed, while she was in bed. No
attention was shown by the nurses. She had to
have her hair cut off to get rid of the vermin.
Villainous odors came from the water-closets.
The bed-clothes were changed pretty frequently. Mrs. Garrity paid better attention to some
than to others. Witness never knew that the
nurse was bribed. Some patients would have
lived with better attention. The doctors were
kind enough, but the same spoon went around
the ward to all the patients.

The Warden explained that this spoon was a
graded medical spoon which measured the medicine.

Witness continued her testimony. She fre-

graded medical spoon which measured the medicine.

Witness continued her testimony. She frequently heard the nurse, Mrs. Garrity, apply insulting epithets to the patients. They were called pigs, hogs, and otherwise addressed in terms which no lady would use. It was one of Mrs. Garrity's favorite exercises to damn the crazy women. Witness exonerated the physicians of all blame. She admitted that she had a craving for potatoes, and didn't get them. She didn't know whether they were good for her or not. She didn't ask her for anything, because she knew she would be refused and scodded. She heard noises in the halls late at night and Sunday afternoons. They were mostly made by the children. The bread was generally good; once in a while it was sour. The butter was not first-class: neither was the coffee. Rotten eggs formed an occasional article of diet. Other patients complained of the vermin. Bed-bugs, cockroaches, and unts kept the patients from sleep.

from sleep.

As there happened to be a meeting of the County Board at 2 o'clock, the investigation was stopped and will be resumed Saturday morning at 10 o'clock and continued all day. The Commissioners hope to make considerable headway then, but have no hopes of getting therefore this week.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Foreign Carriages — Substantial, Graceful, Comfortable,

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The exhibition o carriages at the Centennial far exceeds that of any previous exposition, numbering, as it does, about 100 foreign and nearly 200 American carriages, of all sorts and styles, exclusive of the heavier vehicles, such as wagons, express

wagons, stages, farm wagons, etc.

The greater number are to be found in the 'Carriage annex," so-called, including the English, American, and nearly all foreign, except the French, Belgian, and Norwegian, which are in the Main Building. The French exhibitors, with characteristic

The French exhibitors, with characteristic taste, have arranged their exhibits to show to the best advantage, each exhibitor having his aliotted space nearly covered with oil-cloth, and inclosed by ornamented cast-iron pins and heavy red veivet cord. Among these, unquestionably, the handsomest and best (and perhaps the best in the whole Exposition) are the seven carriages exhibited by Messrs. Million, Guelt & Co., of Paris, including two superb landaus, a very handsome vis-a-vis, several Victorias, and a splendid "drag," a mate to that driven in New York by Mr. J. G. Bennett, of the Heraid. These carriages are remarkable for their elegant proportions, their beautiful finish, and the taste exhibited in the selection of their external colors and internal trimmings. The materials used are also the very best, including American hickory, which that enterprising firm has regularly imported for a number of years.

It is a matter of surprise to us to find the prices of their carriages comparing quite favorably with the price of American carriages of the same class.

Messrs. Rogers & Co., of Philadelphia;

ably with the price of American carriages of the same class.
Messrs. Rogers & Co., of Philadelphia; Messrs. Wood Brothers, of New York; Brewster & Co. (Broome street), New York; and J. B. Brewster & Co. (Twenty-fifth street) New York, have very handsome and varied exhibits, as also have one or two of the English builders.
The show of buggies, wagons, suikles, etc., is very large and very fine. In this line, the well-known excellence of the American builders has kept all foreigners at a respectable distance, except a few Canadians, who make a very creditable display, but in nowise approaching New York, Boston, and Philadelphia vehicles of that class.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 2.—About six weeks ago, a young man, named Mitchell Lewis, came here from Louisville, Ky., and took lodgings at a boarding-house. It was evident from all the circumstances that he had deserted a home of affluence and the benefits which accrue to wealth. He soon after went into the country and procured work, returning about a week since. He gave evidence of a liberal education, but his clothes were rather seedy. After his return be defendently talked about persons seeking to kill him,—leading to the conclusion that he was partially derauged. Monday his symptoms were worse, and continued to income the property, and yith the ladiana Southern, by the course of Tilden as Trustee, became hopelessly involved in litigation. The farmers who gave their land for its stock have been swindled out of their property, and stock have been swindled out of the property, and stock have been swindled out of the property, and stock have been swindled out of the property, and stock have been swindled out of the property, and stock have been swindled out of the property, and yith the liver pool. London & Globe, so that the Indiana Southern, by the course of Tilden as Trustee, became hopelessly involved in litigation. The farmers who gave their hand for its accompanies. affluence and the benefits which accrue to wealth. He soon after went into the country and procured work, returning about a week since. He gave evidence of a liberal education, but his clothes were rather seedy. After his return be drequently talked about persons seeking to kill him,—leading to the conclusion that he was partially deranged. Monday his symptoms were worse, and continued to increase until yesterday, when his boarding-house-keeper deemed it advisable to watch him. After tea he found Lewis sitting in front of the house, sharpening a krifte, which was taken from him. He soon after went to his room, and, taking a rasor from his valies, attempted to cut his throat. He was soon discovered, on his hands and knees, in a corner of his room, sawing his throat, and was seized. He had severed the windpipe and small veins, but missed the jugular vein. Surgeons were called, who closed the incision, and made him as comfortable as possible. He was much dissatisfied over his faffure, and repeatedly attempted to tear away the bandages. He had prepared the following note, which, just before he cut his throat, he requested to be sent to his father:

William Lewis, Turner Station, Mo.: Bid yon all good-by. Prepare to meet me in Heaven. I hope to meet you all there. I have been sick about four weeks. They are going to hang me to-night.

Acc. 1, 1876.

Ace, 1, 1876.

There was no signature. He is now in a dangerous condition, but may possibly recover. Several weeks ago, a gentleman of this city received a letter from Lewis' father, who is a very wealthy citizen of Louisville, making invery wealthy citizen of Louisville, making in-quiry as to his son, whom he supposed was in or near the city, and, he feared, was not in his right mind. The gentleman was unable to get any trace of him until after the attempted sul-cide.

The Annual Visit of the Bees.

The Annual Visit of the Bees.

New Haren Journal.

It is easy for any Chapel street merchant to verify the truth of the following concerning a strange annual visitation of honey bees to Dr. C. B. Whittlesey's drug store. Every year since the store has been occupied by its present tenant, at about this season, it has been regularly visited every pleasant day by hundreds of busy bees, which fly in and out, apparently on some errand or quest not to be accounted for by any circumstance or condition of the premises. They never sting either the clerks or the customers, but buzz among the boxes and packages, and fumble and hum against the show case and great bottles on the shelves, going from one end of the establishment to the other with an apparent earnestness borrowed from their sense of toil amid happy clover hunts, or where flowers of fragrance and sweetness blossom for the especial benefit of bees.

These not altogether unwelcome visitors from some unknown and probably distant hive are not enticed to this place by sweets, because there are no drippings of "translucent syrups tinct with chanamon" or other delectable commodity upon which they can feed, or which they can carry away. Some of the bees make their call without ever returning to their home. They wander on uncertain wings up and down the store, in and out of the open door, as though their mission were to "see Rome and die," for they grow weary after a day or two, and fall in strength until they perish. Every week the young men gather as namy dead bees from the counters and shelves as could not be contained within the bulk of a generous double handful.

Before Dr. Whittlesey become the occupant of the place of business it had for proprietor Dr. Richard Seagrave, who, as a part of his retail business, dispensed the refreshing and palatable soda-water to the belles and beaus of the city. It is assumed that it those days—more 'than a quarter of a century ago—some pioneer family of bees discovered the sweets clinging to the necks of Dr. Seagrave's sirup-bottl

"Drowned" Persons. A French physician makes the remarkable statement that one-half, at least, of the so-called drowned persons are buried alive, and that they may be brought to life by proper treatment after having been "several hours under water." His remedy is to get out the water, pour in and inject alreabelle stimulants, and use a whip energetically, or not irons in bad cases. His statement has been partially confirmed by the resuscitation of a man after he had been under water in one of the Scine baths for more than twenty minutes.

Three of His Little "Speculations" in Western Rallways.

Some Characteristic Developments of 'Administrative Reform,"

By Which Uncle Shammy Makes Money, and Other People Lose It.

Correspondence New Fork Times.
INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—Tilden's success and extraordinary industry in "absorbing" railroads have made his operations in Indiana and Illinois so remarkable that they can only properly be brought to public notice by grouping them al-together so far as possible, and in the briefest possible terms. Taking a minor but eminently characteristic case, that of the

CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY should be mentioned. It was chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1868, and soon got contract to build the Grand Rapids Railroad, which turned out to be a very profitable job. The Company got a large amount of stock and bonds per mile, but their great reliance was the lands. The Company—that is, Tilden and Scott
—got hold of 90,448 acres of the land belonging to the railroad, which they managed to sell at an average of \$14.36 per acre. Their net profit on this little side speculation was \$1,289,365. The profits of the railroad have not been dis-

The frauds of Tilden in connection with THE INDIANA SOUTHERN RAILROAD should next be given. Chartered in 1849 as the Fort Wayne & Southern Railway, it had large quantities of land ceded to it as stock subscrip-tions by the farmers along its line in the Coun-ties of Allen, Wells, Blackford, Delaware, Henry, Rush, Decatur, Jennings, Jefferson, Scott, and Clark. The enterprise dragged with varying fortunes until 1855, when John C. Parker, who had been shouldering the road for a long time, was elected its President. He at once went to New York and made an arrangement

ker, who had been shouldering the road for a long time, was elected its President. He at once went to New York and made an arrangement with Herman Livingston, by which the latter went to Europe with \$6,500,000 of the Company's bonds to negotiate in foreign markets. In England an arrangement was made with William Racester Wagstaff, a London banker, who was then supposed to be immensely wealthy, by which he agreed to finish the road, provided, upon a personal inspection, he came to the conclusion it would be prolitable. Wagstaff arrived at New York, was greatly feted there by Tilden and others, and, with the CivilEngineer, then went to Indiana, with the result, after examining the road, of concluding to take it in hand. At this point

THE CROCKEDNESS EEGAN, for by scraping along the edge of the law an order of sale was obtained from a Louisville court, and the road under that order was bid in by Wagstaff's attorney, but really passed into the hands of Parker and Wagstaff. That Tilden had a hand in this transaction is apparent from the fact that in the same month all the property of the Company, which had now become the Indiana Southers, was mortgaged to Samuel J. Tilden and William H. Swift as Trustees. The matter soon culminated, and the stealing became lively.

TILDEN'S TIRST STEAL

was that of \$5,000 for the use of his name and influence as Trustee, but that was nothing compared with what followed. As Trustees, Tilden and Swift were intrusted with \$10,000,000 of the bonds of the Company which were issued to complete the road, and although even at this time there was reason to believe that Wagstaff was not the man of large means he was supposed to be. Tilden allowed him to box up \$5,500,000. The denoument came as soon as Wagstaff reached London, Liverpool, and Globe Insurance Company as security for a loan of \$120,000 to Wagstaff, so that really this person got all the bonds of complexes soon afterward \$2,000,000. The denoument came as soon as Wagstaff reached London, Liverpool, and Globe Insurance Company as s

be said with entire safety that in all his proceedings in connection with the Indiana Sonthern Railroad, Sanuel J. Tilden, as Trastee of the Company, was

EITHER A FOOL OR A KNAVE.

He was either the dupe of Wagstaff or he was his "pal"—I beg pardon, his partner. Those who wish to make Tilden President can put him in either category they please, for it does not make the sightest difference.

Tilden seems to have had three separate and mover the ways of "absorbing" railroads, namely: By permitting speculative gentlemen to run away with the bonds, as in the case of the Indiana Southern; by voting bogus proxies, as in the case of the Et. Louis, Alton & Terre Hante; and by watering stock, as in the case of the Chicago & Northwestern. Each one seems to have been equally efficacious as as "administrative reform" measure, for it got the real owners out and put Tilden and "pals"—partners—in possession. The second story, which is that of the ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE. Is a long one, but it must be abbreviated. Tilden very probably had his finger in the rich pie of this corporation from a very -early period, but he does appear prominently on the record until 1862. By revelations made as late as May, 1873, it was shown that in 1861 and 1862 the road was reorganized under laws which permitted the creditors and stockholders of railroads to enter into an agreement for reorganization or capitalization, providing for the purchase of the property by Trustees for them, and the forming of a new corporation, in which the old stock and the old debts should be represented by new stock and new bonded indebtedness should be distributed according to the terms of the agreement for reorganization by the Trustees,—i.e., the Purchasing Committee. The agreement was made, the road was purchased under the agreement, were to be satisfied by the mortgage bonds of the new Company, must be put in, and at that time—namely, upon the expiration of the ext months—if such claims when how the such claims were not properly made under the new Compan

OUTRAGE UPON THE PREFERRED BONDHOLDERS, for the coupons upon these equipment bonds thus issued and sold in deflance of law were illegally paid, because the mortgage on the road provided:

Norshall any deed of trust or mortgage creating a lien upon the property hereinbefore described. In priority to the rights of the holder of the said preferred capital stock, ever he made by the said st. Louis, Alton & Terre Hause Raifroad Company, unless a majority in the interest of the holders of the said preferred capital stock shall have expressly consented thereto by vote at a meeting of such holders called as aforesaid upon notice as aforesaid.

And no such meeting was ever held or such such

stock shall have expressly consented thereto by vote at a meeting of such holders called as aforesaid upon auticle as aforesaid.

And to such meeting was ever held or such sanction given. The fraud of all this appears in the simple fact that by 1867 Tilden & Co. had leased the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Hallway at a rental of 30 per cent on the gross earnings, and that these equipment bonds were issued in behalf of the Belleville Branch, 60 miles long, which then had no rollling stock upon it, and which Tilden & Co. had leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute at a rental of 40 per cent on the gross earnings. Here was a transaction so eminently worthy of "administrative reform" that the real owners of the property began, in the valgar parlance, to "kiek." But things with the transaction to recover their property. A committee, accompanied by the Hon. William C. Wiftney, now the Corporation Counsel of New York City, as counsel, attended the meeting and placed the facts I have given hriefly in great detail before it. But it availed nothing, for Tilden & Co. held proxies enough to control the meeting, and elected a Board of Directors in their interest. Nearly all of these proxies were ancient, some being eight years old, and in one case one of Tilden's dummies at tempted to vote as the proxy of a bondholder who

counted in Hoffman in New York in 1868. It was after

THIS TRAUDULENT ELECTION, which left the corporation in the hands of the Tilden harpies, that Mr. Whitney made the speech from which the facts which have been given were in part taken, and he concluded as follows:

We were not a little surprised, on examining the manual statements, to observe the evident effort made from year to year its abow that the lease of the Belleville & Southern Hinots Road was of great profit and advantage to the Torre Haute & Alien Company.

This surprise was facreused when we discovered that, to make that appear, the scounts were lauproperly made up. It was evident, without any mirroresentation, that the lease was of great advantage to the fill leville & southern Hilmots Company, because the fill leville & southern Hilmots Company, and the 40 per cent of the essention, the continuous Company, and the 40 per cent of the essention. The company is the lease was reserved to the Belleville & Southern Hilmots Company, and the 40 per cent of the essention. The bonds of the Company is that the stockholders of the Belleville & Southern Hilmots Company, who have paid nothing for this stock, own the road, built wholly upon the credit of Clim & Louis Alton & Terre Haute Company, and are about to receive dividends upon the shock which has fost them nothing. That the Directors of our Company should have made a lease so favorable to the Belleville & Southern Hilmots Company, and so unfavorable to the St. Louis & Terre Haute Company, was to us, for a long time, a manter of great surprise.

That the real owners of the railroad antigred recently from Tilleon's methods as a plain as that

Tilden himself

DERIVED GREAT PECUNIARY ADVANTAGE
from them. If he could only utilize "proxy"
voting in the election of a President it is evident
he would have little difficulty in being chosen.
The next story is that of the Chicago & Northwestern. It is so long, so complex, involves so
many subordinate corporations, so many conflicting interests, so many different railroads, and,
moreover, shows such moral turpitude and such
shrewdness in rascality, that it must be reserved
for another exposition of "administrative reform."

A WARNING.

for another exposition of "administrative reform."

A WARNING.

To the Editor of the Monmouth (RL.) Atlas.

Should the Monmouth, Burlington & Illinois River Narrow-Gauge Ratilroad be under the necessity of issuing any bonds and giving any mortgage, let it be careful to have nothing to do with Saumel Tilden. To Railroad Companies his office might well have on the door the motto which Dante, the great Italian poet, says is inscribed on the entrance to the infernal regions: "Who enters here leaves hope behind."

SPRINGFIELD.

Treasury Statement-Military Items-R. ignation. Special Dispatch to The Tribune SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8.—The following are

the receipts and disbursements at the Sta Treasury during the month of July: .\$206, 135, 73 . 288, 571, 81 . 117, 54 . 176, 361, 01 . 252, 638, 61 Total\$923, 824, 70 DISBURSEMENTS.

This statement does not include the amount paid for interest on the State or local indebted

paid for interest on the State or local indebtedness.

Company C, Fifth Regiment Illinois National Guard, Gov. Beveridge to-day formally detailed as the Governor's Guards. The Guards will be reviewed to-morrow, after their annual parade, by Gov. Beveridge, Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard, Maj. G. S. Dana, and Capt. J. H. C. Irwin of Gen. A. C. Ducat's staff.

S. D. Fisher, member of the State Board of Equalization for the Thirteenth District, has resigned his position, and Gov. Beveridge has appointed J. Wheeler, of Havana, Mason County, to fill the vacancy.

ILLINOIS GRAIN FOR THE CENTENNIAL. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Illinois State Board of Agriculture desires to make a good exhibit of Illinois grains at the September show at Philadelphia, and desire that all persons who can will select from their crops a sheaf of each can will select from their crops a sheaf of each
of the grains they can secure, such as wheat,
rve, oats, barley, millet, fiax, timothy, etc., and
forward them to the Illinois State Fair at Ottawa, Sept. 4, where they can be first shown,
and then forwarded to Philadelphia.
Will all who can send samples notify the Secretary, S. D. Fisher, Springfield, Ill., as soon as
possible, that room may be provided at Ottawa
for them? All samples should be boxed or
packed so as to avoid injury.

Par Nobile Fratrum. Washington Republican.

Sitting Bull is now called the Sam Randall of the Big-Horn, and Sam Randall is called the Sitting Bull of Congress. They both are working to reduce the army.

THE "HOUSEKEEPER" OF OUR HEALTH. The liver is the great depurgating, or blood-cleansing, organ of the system. Set the great corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are grad-ually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood-poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors; and, by their persevering and somewhat protracted use, the most tainted system may be completely renovated and buflt-up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors, and swellings dwindle away and disap-pear under the influence of these great resol-

vents. Sold by all dealers in medicines. "Claude, a child about 3 years old, was greatly afflicted with sores on his legs and feet, so that he could not wear his shoes and stockings. Had a great deal of trouble with him. Had tried a great deal of trouble with him. Had tried many remedies ineffectually. At last we tried the Golden Medical Discovery, and in about three weeks he was entirely cured, his sores were all healed, and health much improved. Repectfully yours, J. W. BOYER.
"VERMILLION, Edgar Co., Ill., Jan. 29, 1875.

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P. From a Statue by J. Adams-Acton.

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CAMPAIGN Chicago Tribune

The Presidential Campaign is now opened, each party having placed its ticket in the field. It will be an exciting and desperate struggle. If the Government passes into the hands of the Democrate and Confederates, it will put back the wheels of progress for many years. Reaction will be inaugurated; the colored people wi be, practically, reduced to bondage; and either he National Debt will be repudiated, or hundreds of millions of Rebel claims for Rebellion losses will be saddled on Northern tax-payers, on the plea of "doing

justice to our Southern brethren!"

The Democratic-Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing resolved that the War for the Union was a "failure," and the other wing tried desperately to make it a failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for sectional animoeities and pro-slavery sentiments.

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WASHINGTON. D. C., May 24, 1876.

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OHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILROAD, Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

GOODRIOF'S STEAMERS.

For Milwankee, etc., daily (Sundaya excepted) p.a. m. Saturday Boat don't leave mell por Grand Ifaven, Grand Laphia, Muskegon, daily (Sundaya excepted).

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundaya excepted).

10 a. m. Sayang excepted (10 a. m. 10 p. m. 1

CRIMINAL.

Joseph McNally, the would-be bank swindler,

was yesterday bound over to the Criminal Court in \$500 ball.

A boy named John Anderson is locked up in the Madison Street Station charged with ex-tracting \$2 from the till of J. W. Winebrener,

Michael Healey, who stabbed Michael Hen-

Iver Jacobson, captured by Officer F. A. Taylor while trying to shove "queer" bills of the Paxton Bank of Indiana at a West Randolph street saloon, was yesterday held in \$500 bail to the Criminal Court.

bail to the Criminal Court.

William Milhausen and Abraham Strauser had a row on the corner of Thirty-third court and Oneida street, and Abraham was stabbed. He had his assailant arrested; a change of venue was taken from Summerfield to Justice D' Wolf, and Milhausen was yesterday bound over to appear before the Criminal Court for "assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury."

A few days ago a writ of habeas corpus was issued in the Criminal Court in the case of Huebner, charged with the murder of his wife at Niles Centre. The ovidence in the case was

heard yesterday, occupying considerable time; all of it has heretofore been published. The re-sult of the hearing was that Huebner was re-manded to swalt the action of the next Grand Jury.

Justice Summerfield yesterday sent to the House of Correction Thomas Viggers, disorder-ly, thirty days; Thomas Sweeney and Tim O'Grady, disorderly, twenty days each; Plum-mer Greeley and Michael Shay, tramps, three months each; James Burns, thirty days; James C. Hierick, translative, days; James

C. Higgins, twenty days; George Harrison, vagrant, sixty days; Hattle Trask, drunk, thirty days.

a portion of his punishment.

G. L. Batchelder and Jennie Page are respectable-looking people, and live at 636 Butterfield street, above Thirty-second, in a house which is owned by a man named William A. Reason. The parties have been backward with the rent. Therefore, the owner yesterday preferred the charge of "living together in an open state of adultery" against the couple. They went before Justice Meech and gave bonds of \$400 to await examination Thursday.

Vectoday morning it was ascertained that

of No. 81 South Halsted street.

e noon prayer-meeting will to-day be led by

F. H. Revell.

Arrid Gumalius. member of the Swedish Parliament and editor-in-chief of Nerikes Auctorida and Allehanda for Folket, Stockholm, is sojourning at the Tremont House.

A specting of the Homeopathic physicians was to have been held at the Tremont last evening, but the three gentlemen and one hady who did meet falled to constitute a quorum, and they accordingly adjourned.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 77 degrees; 10 a. m., 10 12 m., 89; 3 p. m., 85; 8 p. m., 79. Barom

Policeman Koenig's condition is reported as achanged. Nine days have now elapsed since rrence, and his survival would seem to red, were it not for some doubtful as who think the crisis has not yet

inery has been called, to take place at the and Pacific this evening, to effect a concert of tion against the payment of the royalty claimby the Boston Conductory Company on

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Field, editor of the New York Evangelist, and niece will arrive this morning from California by the Rock Island train. Pr. Field's friends will find him at the Grand Cacific, it is to be hoped, none the worse for his rip thus far around the world.

res. Sarah Ives, residing at No. 1720 Shurtleff nue, died suddenly at 8:30 last evening, at residence, and from the circumstances atting the death heart-disease is thought to been the cause. She was a married woman, leaves no children. The Coroner has been fied.

John Burke, 8 years of age, residing with his arents at No. 328 Twenty-third street, while ttempting to jump off a train on the Michigan bouthern Railroad, at the Twenty-second street rossing, fell under the cars and had his right eg so badly crushed that amputation will probably be necessary.

There is nothing new in the baillwick of the whisky exiles over the Rhine. They think that the President will in a short time equalize the sentences of all to three months. E. A. Storrs and Wash Hesing, who have been in Washington for the past ten or twelve days in their interest, are expected home this morning.

Late Wednesday evening Officer Edward Fitz-gerald, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, tound a 2 months old female child lying on a grass plat in front of No. 1077 Wabash avenue. The child was neatly and comfortably dressed in a white linen dress and red fiannel underclothes, and was yesterday sent to the Home of the Friendless by Justice Summerfield. For want of a better name it was christened Etta Delmay.

At a meeting of the artists of this city held last evening at the Academy of Design, J. Roy Robertson in the chair, it was resolved by the limners as a body not to accept the invitation of the Art Committee of the Exposition, to contribute enough of their works to fill one of the rooms in the gallery for the fall exhibition; but as individuals they promised to extend their cooperation as far as possible. The artists felt as a body that the Academy of Design had the first claim.

A very sad accident is reported from Thornton Station, 22 miles from this city. Wednesday last two daughters of Martin Kogler, a well-known and respectable resident in the village, last two daughters of Martin Kögler, a welfknown and respectable resident in the village,
went down to a pond in a stone-quarry for the
purpose of paddling in the water. Accidentally
the two children, one aged 4 years and the other
10, fell into the water and were unable
to get out. Their mother heard
their acreams, and rushed down to the pond
barely in time to rescue here loved ones, but in
the excitement and fright she became exhausted, and was unable to rescue herself after saving the children. The body was recovered soon
afterward, but too late, for life was already extinct. Coroner Dietzsch held the inquest
yesterday, and returned a verdict in accordance
with the tale told by the two motherless children.

Fears were entertained around the Times of-fice last evening that an officer, armed with a requisition from the Governor of Wisconsin and the customary papers issued by the Executive of this State, would made a raid on Wilbur F. Storey, with a view of arresting him, conse-quent upon an indictment having been found against him in Milwaukee for maliciously albeling Chief-of-Police Beck, of that city. Sheriff Agnes was promptly notified of the imprediace was promptly notified of the impending Mr. C. An important attache of the Times struction changer. An important attache of the Times was promptly on hand at the Jail, and Mr. Storey's lawyer, whose breast-pockets were filled with the necessary papers to secure the immediate issuance of a writ of habeas corpus, was not far distant. All the preparations, however, proved useless. The officer did not put in an appearance, and the venerable editor of "my two papers, both daily," slept the sleep of the good and beautiful within the walls of his own domicile.

and beautiful within the walls of his own monicle.

ABUSE OF CONFIDENCE.

The procuring of free passes from railroad tompanies and selling them to scalpers seems to have grown to be quite a trade. A day or two ago ex-City-Clerk Forrest sent a request to one of the Superintendents of the railroads sentering in this city to give the man McGirren, formerly a messenger in the Council, a pass to Council Bluffs. The request was complied with. Previous to this McGirren had haunted the afflices of several ex-Aldermen asking them to use their influence to get him a pass to some place, but without success on his part.

McGirren, however, obtained the desired pasteboard through Joe Forrest, and proceeded immediately to hypothecate it. He visited several of the ticket scalpers, and finally sold it to a Clark street firm for \$11. The detectives of the Company heard of it, and one of them was detailed to go and buy the pass, which the scalper allowed to pass out of his possession only upon payment of \$14. The Company paid the cash and then sent word to Mr. Forrest that a check for \$14 would be in order, and related to him the circumstances. Mr. Forrest promptly sent the money. He acted from kindly motives toward McGirren, and it was the abuse of that kindness which has caused all the trouble. It is not likely that McGirren will soon be the recipient of another pass from a railroad company.

TRE TAX CASES.

The morning session of the County Court yesterday was more interesting than usual, insane cases being on trial; but the afternoon yielded only dry abstractions, the tax cases being again taken usual.

yielded only dry abstractions, the tax cases being again taken up.

Judge Wallace held, as to the objection that the city tax ordinance was not published, that it had been published as contemplated by the statute—an inevitable conclusion from the evidence. Regarding the point that the adoption of the General Incorporation act abrogated all the provisions of the old charter, he said it was certainly not the intention of the Legislature to repeal the special charters, since it had saved, in the City and Village act, all laws, or parts of laws not inconsistent with the General Incorporation act. The only question there was in relation to it, so far as he had been able to ascertain, was: "Is not the act of incorporation unconstitutional, because of its appearing as an amendment?": and that question has been disposed of by the Supreme Court.

Three questions are yet to be argued—the legality of the West Park tax, the res adjudicate on the tax of 1874, and the lawfulness of the city floating indebtedness. These will be taken up when Mr. Roby's cases are reached,—perhaps next week.

up when Mr. Roby's cases are reached,—perhaps next week.

A VALUABLE PERIODICAL.

Persons desiring complete and reliable information on the subject of postage should subscribe for the Western Postal Record.

On page 29 of the number for August, a letter from the Post-Office Department at Washington gives the postage on third-class matter (transient newspapers, pamphlets, etc.) as I cent for every 2 ounces or fractional part of 2 ounces. The same official announcement is made on page 32. On page 22, under "Rulings of the Post-Office Department," the statement is made in two different paragraphs that third-class matter must be paid at the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. Grammarians tell us that two negatives are equivalent to an affirmative, but they have neglected to inform us as to the effect of two statements directly contradictory to two other statements.

In justice to the Western Postal Record it should be said that in the rates of letter postage to points in the United States, there is no ambiguity or conflict of statement, as these rates are omitted altogether.

HAND-BALL.

day to Condon's, on the corner of Cologne and Deering streets. There are now about forty entries for the prizes which will be given for the best games. A meeting will be held Monday night at O'Brien's court on West Harrison street to complete all arrangements.

THE ELECTRICIANS.

The Chicago Electrical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the office of Gen. Anson Stager, in the Union Building, President J. P. Barrett in the chair. A paper on electricity, as applied to the telegraph, was read by Mr. C. S. Jones, Superintendent of the Telegraph Department of the Illinois Central Railroad. He made some interesting remarks on the condition of telegraphy as a science and an art a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. E. M. Barton, Secretary of the Wessern Electric Manufacturing Company, was excused from lecturing on the electric telegraph until next meeting.

Dr. E. A. Hill, by request of the President.

Mr. E. M. Darton, Secretary of the vesseri from lecturing on the electric telegraph until next meeting.

Dr. E. A. Hill, by request of the President, explained some phenemens in connection with the working of Seclanche and other batteries.

The exercises were interspersed with music.

CHECKERS.

The announcement of a checker tournament to be held in this city sent a reporter around looking the affair up, and that he was not able to find it was owing to the remarkably good reason that no such thing existed. It appeared upon inquiry that June 17 last Mesers. J. Blanchard, O. P. Hathaway, and O. D. Orvis arranged a draught tournament on the general plan of having each entry put up \$5 towards a prize for the winner. It was intended to have each person who entered play ten games with every other entry, and to have the contests commence Aug. 1. When the date arrived, however, it appeared that it was too hot to enter luto any tournament, and the affair was consequently postponed to Sept. 15, when it will take placeat No. 83 Clark street. Prospects are that twenty or more of the best players of the Northwest will be present and compete, and that the tournament will be a decided success.

The Exposition Building have engaged Mrs. Helen Ames Billing, a wocalist well known in New York. She will make her first appearance to-day. Mrs. Flora Mueller (nee Kuntze), of Cincinnati, has also been engaged, and will take part in the performances Sunday and thereafter. Next week the German Military Band, returning from Philadelphia, will fulfill an engagement at the Crystal Garden. These abundant provisions for sustaining the high standard of excellence which has been established at this delightful place of summer-resort will be gratifying to all who frequent it, and should be sufficient to increase the attendance largely.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

BILLS, ETC. An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present except Mr. Herting.

A communication was read from Architect Corchrane asking that P. J. Sexton, contractor on the new County Hospital, be paid \$10,000 on his contract. Referred to the Committee on

Public Buildings and Hospital. Numerous bills were then read and referred. among which was one for clothing for the Insane Asylum, amounting to \$384, from McElevy & Co. (Periolat), and one of \$99.25 for washing for the County Jail.

The pay-roll for the County Clerk's office for the month of July, amounting to \$6,942.77, was the month of July, amounting to \$6,942.77, was reported on favorably, as also the Sheriff's payroll, amounting to \$7,308.21.

The Committee on Jall and Jall Accounts reported favorably on bills amounting to \$8,543.30.

Mr. Burdick inquired as to the necessity of retaining a Superintendent at the Insane Asylum, since the work there had been completed.

Mr. McCaffrey replied that the work had not been completed; that a cistern was being constructed and other improvements were in progress, and that the services of the Superintendant could not be dispensed with at once.

The Committee on Public Charties reported in favor of allowing bills amounting to \$1,686.37. Among the items was the McCaffrey livery bill amounting to \$74, and \$16 for tuning pianos.

COURT-HOUSE STONE.

amounting to 574, and \$16 for tuning pianos.

COURT-HOUSE STONE.

Mr. Conly offered a resolution providing that in the building of the Court-House the selection of stone be confined exclusively to limestone.

Mr. Guenther was opposed to taking any action in the matter without the co-operation of the city authorities, who were entitled to some respect.

asse wanted this resolution tabled tem mr. Busse wanted this resolution tabled tem-porarily. There were bids in for doing this work \$100,000 cheaper than it could be done with Lemont stone, and inasmuch as the adverwith Lemont stone, and massimed as the advertisement for proposals covered all kinds of stone, the resolution was out of place.

Mr. Guenther was opposed to having the Committee to whom the stone matter had been referred instructed. Mr. Ayars was of the same opinion.

Mr. Conly said the Committee wanted in-

The motion to table the resolution was maily lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Ayars, Burdick, Busse, Guenther, Holden, Schmidt, and Tabor—7.

Ags—Carroll, Cleary, Conly, Lonergan, Mc-Caffrey, Mulloy, Johnson—7.

Asys—Carroll, Cleary, Conly, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Johnson—7.

MR. BURDICK
then took the floor on a motion to adopt the resolution. He said this question of cost should be considered in any action taken. He called attention to the fact that the lowest bid for Lemont stone was \$535,000, an excess over some of the sandstone bids of \$100,000. He then proceeded to speak of the relative durability and worth of lime and sandstone, and said that no one who knew what he was speaking of could deny, successfully, that the latter was superior to the former. Limestone was not adapted to this climate, and could not stand it. Evidence of its crumbling and scaling was seen on all sides in this city, and he defied any one to point to a building constructed of limestone that was not defaced.

Mr. Conly wanted to be pointed to some building where the scaling and decay spoken of could be seen, at the same time calling attention to the difference between the stone at Lemont and at lower points along the canal.

Mr. Burdick pointed the gentleman to his residence, which was one of a block of five buildings on Michigan avenue, where he would find the scaling and crumbling he had spoken of.

Mr. Cleary—What stone are you talking on? [Applause.]

Mr. Cleary—What stone are you talking on? [Applause.]

MR. GUENTHER

was opposed to the adoption of this resolution.

To adopt it would put the county in the hands of a monopoly and a "ring," which would cost the people not less than \$120,000. He would never vote for the resolution for this reason, that it was unjust to the public. The county was under no special obligation to Lemont, for the paid its paupers far more than it received from its property-owners as taxes. He believed there was other cheaper and better stone hundreds of miles away, and he would not hesitate when the time come to cast his vote in the interest of public economy rather than of the "ring" attempted to be foisted on the people.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

Mr. McCaffrey spoke in favor of the resolution, and wanteu and would have nothing else than Lemont stone.

Mr. Burdick—How long has it been since you changed your opinion? [Applause.]

changed your opinion?

Mr. McCaffrey—When was I of a different

Mr. McCaffrey—When was I of a different opinion?

Mr. Burdick—I can prove by many persons that you have changed your views very radically.

Mr. Ayars referred to McCaffrey's plea for the laboring-men in his argument for Lemont stone, and said that it was all buncombe. Whatever stone was adoped the cutting of it would be done in Cook County and the City of Chicago.

Mr. Cleary wanted the whole matter referred to the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service with instruction to report Monday.

Public Service with instruction to report Monday.

Mr. Busse offered an amendment that the Committee on Public Buildings of the City Council be added.

Several members joined in an apparently preconcerted exclamation that the city had nothing to say in the matter.

LIMESTONE AHEAD.

The motion of Mr. Cleary to refer the resolution was then put and lost by the following vote:

tion was then put and lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Busse, Cleary, Guenther, Mulloy, Schmidt, Tabor—6.

Nays—Ayars, Burdick, Carroll, Conly, Holden, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Johnson—8.

The motion to adopt limestone was then put and carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Carroll, Cleary, Conly, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Malloy, Tabor, Johnson—8.

Nays—Ayars, Burdick, Busse, Guenther, Holden, Schmidt—6.

The Board then adjourned admist considerable excitement and confusion.

THE FAST TRAIN.

THE FAST TRAIN.

WHAT PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IS DOING.

The widely-heralded announcement of the target are omitted altogether.

The widely-heralded announcement of the target are omitted altogether.

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The widely-heralded announcement of the target and the fact that private enterprise is dong for the same than the company of the game are unusually interested. There were present Ald. O'Brien, and Messrs. Carmody, O'Malley's court, corner of the game are unusually interested. There were present Ald. O'Brien, and Messrs. Carmody, O'Malley, Condon, Cudding with the Confederate House of Repredicts the fact that private enterprise is dong for the people what the Confederate House of Repredicts that their names be withheld, \$1,500. The Comptroller was yesterday assured that their names be withheld, \$1,500. The Comptroller was yesterday assured that their names be withheld, \$1,500. The Comptroller was yesterday assured that their names be withheld, \$1,500. The Comptroller was yesterday assured that their names be withheld, \$1,500. The Comptroller was yesterday assured that their names be withheld, \$1,500. The Comptroller was yesterday assured that their names be withheld, \$1,500. The Comptroller was yesterday assured that their names be withheld, \$1,500. The Comptroller was yesterday assured that their names be withheld that their were to be some large amounts advanced this week by persons who have as yet remained in obscurity. The popularity, and several others. Although the fact that private enterprise is dong for the people what the Confederate House of Repredicts the state of the Curt.

A Happy Family.

A Happy Family.

A Gold Hiller was deeded to some destinated in obscurity. The popularity of the loan is now established. There will be g

cago Road, the direct line from here to Pittaburg, was also controlled by the Pemsylvania Road, the management thereof (commonly known as Tom Scott) kept up the fast time to this city, and by offering passenger facilities really had the advantage of the lake and Canada lines. It is no little tribute to the enterprise of the Pennsylvania Road that they have kept up their fast train from Philadelphia to Chicago without the mail; and have every day beaten the mails about twelve hours.

But the enterprise of the road would have availed the people of Chicago very little after all had it not been supplemented by the action of Adams Express Company. As before stated, the Pennsylvania Company only provided for a service from Philadelphia to Chicago, and, inasmuch as nobody cares what happens in Philadelphia anyway, that was not of so great importance. In this strait, Adams Express Company a very liberal sum to haul two cars from New York to Philadelphia in time to connect with the fast train. The bargain was struck, and now the Chicago people are, thanks to the Express Company, twelve hours ahead of the mails. This makes itself felt to the newspapers by delivering to them their New York exchanges half a day before the tardy mails could bring them. For the forethought which gave this privilege the press are indebted to Mr. Anson Gorton, agent of Adams Express in this city. There is no doubt that the Company will find a rich reward for their enterprise in increased patronage.

COLVIN OR HOYNE. THE ACTS OF THE LATTER NOT VALID

Comptroller Farwell yesterday requested City-Attorney Tuthill to prepare an opinion that should direct him (Farwell) in the payment of money to the former Mayor of Chicago-Colvin or Hoyne. Mr. Tuthill responded in the

following:

In reply to your communication of recent date asking my epinion as to the validity of the acts of the Hon. Thomas Hoyne in removing certain officers and employes of the city while Acting Mayor of the city by virtue of the election held on the 18th day of April. 1876, and as to whom you should pay the salary of the Mayor during the period mentioned, I have the honer to submit the following: It is proper to say in the outset that for all the purposes of this opinion I am bound to accept the decision of the Circuit Court in the suit instituted to try Mr. Hoyne's title to the office ast he law. It has been so accepted and acted upon by all parties, including Mr. Hoyne himself. The decision of the Court was adverse to the claims set up by—or rather for—Mr. Hoyne, It declared him, during the time he assumed to act as Mayor, to have had no title to the office,—to have been a mere usurper. And it declared that Mr. Colvin was at the time legally entitled to discharge the duties of the office of Mayor.

It may be maintained, however, that Mr. Hoyne, claiming under color of said election, was installed in the office of Mayor, was recognized by the City Council and several of the departments, and that he did actually discharge the duties of the office of Mayor, and that, therefore, although he was not the de jure Mayor, he was the de facto Mayor of the city.

Under the view I take of the case. I do not deem

Council and several of the departments, and that he did actually discharge the duties of the office of Mayor, and that, therefore, although he was not the de jure Mayor, he was the de facto Mayor of the cliv.

Under the view I take of the case, I do not deem it necessary to discuss the question as to whether Mr. Hoyne's holding, in view of all the circumstances, was such a holding as to make him, in the eye of the law, the de facto official. I base my opinion upon the theory that he was the de facto Mayor of the city. The acts of such an officer are for certain purposes validated by the law. The law, recognizing the fact that persons who are not legal officers sometimes assume to be such, have the reputation of being such, and act as such, accepts and ratifies their official acts, in so far as this is necessary to protect public interests and the rights of third parties. Individual clitzens cannot, before they venture upon the transaction of any business with one who assumes to be a public officer, be required to examine into his title to the office. So far as they are concerned, it is enough if he have the reputation of being such officer, with the office, so far as they are concerned, it is enough if he have the reputation of being such officer, even though he be not a good officer in point of law.

Chief-Justice Butler, in State vs. Carroil, 38. Comm. 4-71, in an elaborate and singularly clear decision, reviewing all the leading cases, asys. "An officer de facto is one whose acts, though not those of a lawful officer, the law, upon principle of policy and justice, will boid valid, so far as they involve the interests of the public and third parties when the duties of the office were exercised."

But not every act of a de facto officer is validated. The object of the rule does not require the legal ratification of, are not valid and binding. In the celebrated case of the King vs. Lisle, in Andrews 163, Lee, Chief Justice, said that in these cases the proper question is whether the person be an officer act of

is not merely a de facto, but a de jure, officer himself.

I am clear, therefore, that Mr. Hoyne's acts
while he was assuming to act as Mayor in removing
officers and employes of the city were not valid.
I am also of the opinion that the salary of the
office of Mayor can only be paid to Mr. Colvin,
whom the decision of the Court has held to have
been the lawful Mayor during the time Mr. Hoyne
was acting. A de facto officer cannot ask
more for himself than that he should
be afforded protection and immunity from
actions for the performance of official acts. This,
most assuredly, in such a case as the present, when
the only defect in the title of the de facto officer
was, as decided by the Court, a narrow and naked
technicality, would be granted by any Court sitting
to administer justice.

But a de facto officer can claim no more for himself. There is no provision of law for the payment
of the salary of Mayor to more there.

But a de facto officer can ciaim no more for nim-self. There is no provision of law for the payment of the sulary of Mayor to more than one person. That person is he whom the Court has declared to haue been the lawful Mayor during the period of Mr. Hoyne's incumbency. Respectfully, RICHARD S. TUTHILL, City-Attorney.

THE CITY-HALL.

The receipts yesterday from the Water Department were \$2,278, and from the License De-

Sergt. O'Connor, of the Armory squad, yesterday sent in his resignation to the Chief-of-Police. The thing was accepted and takes effect to-day. The eve of a grand bounce is a bad time The Board of Public Works yesterday audited

their monthly pay-rolls of \$35,000, and also issued an estimate of \$3,900 to James Kincaid for work on the Milwaukee avenue viaduct, which is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. Work on the paving and filling of Blue Island avenue has been temporarily stopped, owing to the fact that the contractor was unable to obtain dirt wherewith to fill. Work will shortly

tain dirt wherewith to fill. Work will shortly be resumed.

The Committee on Licenses is called for Monday at 11 o'clock in the City Clerk's office. The Special Committee on Paving will meet in the Council Chamber this afternoon, and the Special Committee appointed to make an examination of the original bids for the construction of the Fullerton avenue conduit and the West Side water tunnel will meet in the City Clerk's office at 4 p. m. to-day.

at 4 p. m. to-day.

A shrewd advertiser called upon the Board of Public Works yesterday and wanted permission to paint upon both ends of all the bridge-piers in the city the name of his patent medicine, so that persons in crossing the bridge could not avoid seeing the name. He offered \$250 for the privilege; he was referred to the Council, and there he will undoubtedly be refused, as similar applicants have heretofore been.

There was no little grumbling done vectories.

applicants have heretofore been.

There was no little grumbling done yesterday by sundry clerks and officials over the apparent injustice done to a clerk named Ellwood, who held a position under the Board. It seems that he was discharged, though for what reason does not appear, he having always been considered a satisfactory employe, and a brother of Ald. Cleveland was put in the vacancy. Complaint was made not only against the Board, but also against Ald. Cleveland.

Division street laborers, Saturday; North Division laborers, Monday; West Division laborers, Tuesday; the water and sewerage hands, Wednesday. The salaries are for four months work, and will amount to about \$100,000. Payments will be made at the Exposition Building. The discharged hands of the other Departments—clerks, fremen, policemen, etc.—will probably be paid abortly afterward,—at least one month's salary. The receipts from the popular loan will be used for the purpose, and consequently the payment of one month's salary to the remaining employes may be deferred beyond the time when the Comptroller had expected to pay unless there is a rapid taking of the loan before the close of next week. The Comptroller is busily preparing for a payment.

The Mayor, Commissioners Thompson and THE INDIANS. Sitting Bull, His Lieutenants, and

His Army. Some Anecdotes of the Leader of the Hostile Redskins.

Gen. Harney's Views of the War---The Battle of Ash Hollow.

Strength of the Sloux and Their Allies

--- A Force of 22,000 Men.

SITTING BULL. HIS LIBUTENANTS AND HIS ARMY. give you in this letter some information with regard to the Indian situation, gathered from personal observation, and from testimony of a credible character received from others. It may serve in some degree to enlighten your readers as to the personnel of the leaders of the Sioux, and give them some idea of the thoughts and objects which animate the redskins in their

Comptroller is busily preparing for a payment.

The Mayor, Commissioners Thompson and Prindiville, of the Board of Public Works, City-Engineer Chesbrough, and Capt. Davis, of the United States Light-House Board, made a visit to the crib last Wednesday to see about placing a light-isouse there to take the place of the one recently destroyed by a heavy storm. Capt. Davis recognizes the absolute necessity of a light, both for the protection of shipping and the crib, and thinks that he can get the Government to make the desired improvement. A bill was passed in the House of Representatives making an appropriation of \$5,000, but the measure was lost in the Senate. The sum night be made up from some contingent fund, and this Capt. Davis thinks will probably be done. A good, substantial, powerful light is what is wanted by the city authorities, and the Government wants no jurisdiction over it or over the crib, as was at one time supposed, except to have a man there to take charge of the light, etc. except to have a man there to take charge of the light, etc.

There is nothing new in the reduction excitement, except that the police magnates had a meeting yesterday morning and reported the names of their victims. The men, sixty in all, will be notified this morning of their removal, when the list of names may be published. That those men who are and have been the least beneficial to the police force will be the ones to be discharged there is no doubt. Supt. Hickey has already shown an impartial spirit in his acts, and says that he will only act as the interests of the city demand. The Council Committee on Police has had for some weeks a plan for grading the force, making three classes of men,—first, second, and third. The first grade will receive \$850 a year, the second \$700, and the third \$600. For the comfort of the men now on the force, it may be said that none of them will be put in the third class. That division will be reserved for and composed of the green hands who want to learn the business. Should the plan be adopted, and there is reason to believe that it will, for the Committee and the heads of the Police Department favor it, there will not be a reduction in the salaries of all the men, for some, of course, will be put in the second class, and the reduction thus provided for. It is claimed for the scheme that the first-class men will not suffer very much, and that it will tend in the future to make the police more ambitious to serve faithfully to secure promotion to the first class. It is a noticeable fact that, so far in the Indian movements, the recognized Chiefs of the Sioux nation—Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses — have not een mentioned, nor, so far as is known, have fact, misunderstood by the young braves. They had too many talks with the whites, and were supposed to be too much under the influence of the palefaces; and, war having been determined upon, a Chief was sought under whom they could fight who had never yielded to the influence of the white man. Such a one they found

who is a man of medium stature, about 40 years of age, powerfully-built, and of much dignity of manner. His distinguishing characteristic has been unrelenting hostility to the white race. To such an extent has he carried this that the higher Chiefs of the Sioux have looked upon him as a sort of brigand; and from these two causes he has never figured in the Councils that have been so frequently held between the authorities of the War and Indian Departments and the Indians. Occasionally he has visited Fort Peck, but only as a visitor; he has never drawn rations or annuities. His followers were at one time but few,—probably not over 40 or 50 lodges; but among them, naturally, he gathered kindred spirits,—a band of desperadoes, in fact; who knew nothing but hostility to the whites; and, in numerous skirmishes which this band have had with both red and white men, they have never been beaten. Now there are two things among the Indians, as with us, that go far to create power,—wealth and success. Sliting Bull, through the latter, acquired the former, consequently his standard did not lack for recruits. Among the at one time but few,-probably not over 40 or

MORE PROMINENT OF HIS LIEUTENANTS

MORE PROMINENT OF HIS LIEUTENANTS—
for to that dignity, I suppose, they now aspire, or
may be said to have raised themselves—are the following:
The Little Assiniboine is a young man scarcely
ont of his teens, small in stature, but lithe and
active as a tiger. He was captured by Sitting Buil,
in a raid made on the Assiniboines, when a child;
was raised by his captor, and is now a sort of Adjutant-General. Cruel, crafty, and unscrapnious,
well-educated for an Indian, full of fight, he is a
very efficient aid in carrying out the plans of his
Chief. nessey about a week ago, was yesterday before Justice Kaufmann, but, Hennessey being still unable to appear, the case was continued until the 8th instant.

Chief.

Another prominent man is the Kanacka,—a dangerous customer. He speaks English well, and was formerly employed as a mail-carrier on the Missouri River routes. This man is an excellent scout, and, from his acquaintance with English, was formerly employed as a mail carrier on the Missouri River routes. This man is an excellent scout, and, from his acquaintance with English, can prove, and no doubt has proved, himself very effectent in learning the intentions of the white men, and aided in frustrating their designs.

Another deserving of special mention is Long Dog. Tail and powerful, standing 6 feet 3 inches, in the prime of life, this man is the perfection of Indian beauty and manliness. His head is as long as his body,—he being an able thinker, dangerous in council as in battle. He has loafed around the Agencies considerably, but always asan enemy,—saying that, were he to catch white men in "his country," he would kill them.

Then there are The Gall, The Drag, Iron Dog, and others less prominent. The first chose his name to express his bitterness to the whites. He is brave; has withstood a bayonet charge; in fact, had a bayonet thrust through his body, yet lives. The Drag is a brave of 6 feet 6 inches.

The whole of these men are known as "bad" Indians. Sitting Buil himself is not cruel, unless his heart is very bad. He has been known to let whites go after being captured. And just here I may relate

days.

Adam Garney and Noal Williams, Penitentiary birds whose terms expired yesterday, were before Commissioner Hoyne upon charge of robbing the Owensburg, Ind., Post-Office. The proof against them was positive, and both were held to the Criminal Court in \$1,000 ball. The job was done several years ago, while they were out on ball upon the charge for which they were sent to the Penitentiary.

United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday received a telegram from Sheriff Finn, of Dubuque, that he had in his keeping a gold watch which was stolen from the Commissioner's son, John T. Hoyne, while returning home some weeks ago. Furthermore, the dispatch said that the thief was under arrest. If Phil could only get hold of that scamp, \$5,000 ball would be but a portion of his punishment.

G. L. Batchelder and Jennie Page are respect-

Indians. Sitting Bull himself is not cruel, unless his heart is very bad. He has been known to let whites go after being captured. And just here I may relate

MA ANECDOTE, to show how Sitting Bull is feared.

In January last, while Maj. Alderson was Indian Agent at Fort Peck, he received from the Government a letter, which he was ordered to convey to Sitting Bull, commanding that worthy to come into the reservation, or consider himself an outlaw. Alderson was in a quandary. His instructions were clear and peremptory. He sent for Mr S. Bull, but Mr. S. Bull was just then too busy to visit Peck; so the letter had, if possible, to be sent to him. A gentleman of unquestioned bravery, who could speak the Indian language fluently, was sent for, and offered \$500 and an escort if he would take the letter to the Indian camp. After consideration, however, the offer was declined; for, said he, "if I could see Sitting Bull myself, I believe my life would be safe; but he would cut my ears off, sure." Finally, a party of Indians were dispatched with the missive, after it had been very carefully explained and interpreted. After an absence of five days they returned, and confessed that their hearts "weie not big enough" to carry such a meassage to Sitting Bull. Consequently the benevoient intentions of the Government were never conveyed to the contumacious Chief.

HERE IS ANOTHER ANECDOTE, to show that, from an Indian standpoint, Sitting Bull can be magnanimous: In 1873 he was coming with a small band to Peck, and he found, a short distance from the fort, three white men lying asleep under a tree. His followers wanted to kill and scalp them on the spot, and secure their arms and horses. This the Chief would not allow, and stood over them till all his band had passed. Next day, in the fort, Sitting Bull walked up to the leader, Mr. Campbell, and shook hands. Campbell that what he said was tree, and, in gratitude, offered rewards; but Sitting Bull declined all such proffers, and, after another handshaing, strode away.

It was, t fore Justice Meech and gave bonds of \$400 to await examination Thursday.

Yesterday morning it was ascertained that Kerrion Dollard, who was shot in the Barber street riot, was shot by Cornelius O'Brien, and not by Jack O'Brien, who was arrested for the deed. Cornelius was arrested in Court yesterday morning, and was, together with John O'Brien and Casey Cahili, held without bail to await the result of Dollard's injuries. Last evening the wounded man was in quite a precarious condition, and was thought to be rapidly failing. Cornelius O'Brien was taken before him in the evening, and was fully identified as the person who fired the shot.

John Beherens is a crotchety old Hollander, who has soured on life and living by reason of the loss of his wife and family in the great Minnesota massacre, and by the tortures of rheumatism, by which he is badly crippled. Sympathy enlisted by his condition and severe afflictions is the only thing that will save him now from condigne punishment for a crime he committed in a manner most diabolical yesterday afternoon. About 3 o'clock two boys named Willie Ellis and Frank Mason, aged respectively 12 and 14 years, entered his shop and purchased a stick of candy, Mason paying for the same. As they were leaving Ellis turned and ridiculed the old man, and made faces at him, which so enraged the old fellow that he took out his revolver, a Smith & Wesson, No. 2, and fired at the offending boy. The builet missed its mark, but struck Mason in the left hip, inflicting a very severe and ugly wound. The injured boy was taken to his home, No. 25 Sholto street, and Behrens was locked up in the West Twelfth Street Station.

A rather respectable appearing woman giving the name of Olive G. Holliday was yesterday

GEN HARNEY.

HIS VIEWS OF THE SIOUX WAR—THE CELE-BRATED ASH-HOLLOW FIGHT.
St. Louis Republican, Aug. 2.
Gen. W. S. Harney, whose reputation as an Indian-fighter was won in many a hard-fought contest among the everglades of Florida and on the great plains of the West, was in town yesterday, having dropped in from his country-seat terday, having dropped in from his country-seat near Meramec Station. A reporter of the Republican casually meeting with the General on the street, after passing the time of day, most naturally asked what his views were about THE PRESENT SIOUX WAR.

No. 25 Sholto street, and Behrens was locked up in the West Twelfth Street Station.

A rather respectable appearing woman giving the name of Olive G. Holliday was yesterday arrested by Officer Decelle, at the instance of Mrs. Clarinda Newkirk, of Hamilton, Mich., and her sister, Ruth French. While on the passage from St. Joe to this port, the ladies accepted the companionship of Mrs. Holliday, and found her quite agreeable until yesterday morning when Mrs. Newkirk noticed the loss of a pocket-book containing \$60, and caused the arrest of her companion. Upon being searched the first time nothing suspicious was found upon the lady's person, but Mrs. Newkirk was still firm in the conviction that she was the thief, and caused her to be taken to the Armory, where the missing pocketbook was found secreted in a shawl which the woman carried upon her arm. Several alleged lawyers appeared on behalf of Mrs. Holliday before Justice Summerfield yesterday and had their case changed to Justice Foote's office, where the woman was held in \$500 ball to the Criminal Court. Then these greedy cormorants pounced down upon the unfortunate woman and actually robbed her of a watch and chain and some other jewelry, under pretense of collecting their legal fees. And all this was done in the immediate presence of the Court. "Entirely unnecessary," said the General.
'If they had carried out the treaty I made with "If they had carried out the treaty I made with the Sioux there would have been no war. The Indians are found of distinction, and I originated a scheme, inviting the young warriors to become soldiers of the United States. They were to receive uniforms, be formed into companies, and hold themselves in readiness to assist the armies of the United States whenever called upon. Certificates of enlistment were issued to them, by which their natural pride was gratified, and they exulted in being recognized as soldiers. In this new relation they became fast friends of the United States, and it is a fact that in 1857, when the Indian Peace Commission, of which I was a member, visited the Sioux of the Upper Missouri, bundreds of middle-aged braves came into the

council, and as an evidence that they had ever been on friendly terms with the Government. pulled out from their belts the original certificates issued to them by me eleven years before."

Reporter—"The treaty you refer to, General, was made with the Slour at Fort Pierre, after your battle with them at Ash Hollow?"
"Yes." said the General, and he proceeded to relate briefly the cause which led to that war, and a description of

THE ASH-HOLLOW FIGHT,
of which the following is the substance:
The Sloux had been from time immemorial at peace with the whites, but in the month of Angus, 1854, about 700 lodges of Minneconjous, headed by Old Matthews, or Bear-That-Shrinks, were encamped at Beauden's ranche, 8 miles from Fort Laramie. A Mormon train came along and left a lame cow behind. An Indian killed the cow. The Mormons reported the fact to Lieut. Fleming, commanding the post at Fort Laramie, which was sent out with half the garrison to capture the Indian who slaughtered the cow. A demand was made for the outlaw, who was a visitor with the tribe, and the Chief said that he could not turn him over without violating hospitality. The Chief offered to give three pointes in payment for the sick cow. Lieut. Grattan, in a huff, declined receiving reparation. He would accept nothing short of the man; blood for blood, man for cow. Having made a formal demand three several times, with the selemnity due to the occasion, he milimbered a six-pounder and pointed it toward the Indian village. A man stood ready to apply the lighted match to the priming. The old Chief placed his body before the muzzle of the cannon, and yelled, "For God's aske, don's shoot; have pity on us." With aplifted hands he received the charge and was

body before the muzzle of the cannon, and yelled.

For God's sake, don't shoot; have pity on us. With uplifted hands he received the charge and was

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

The Indians then turned upon their assailants and killed every man in the party, including the commander and the luterpreter.

Swift Bear, the Chief whom Gen. Harney met at Fort Laramie thirteen years afterwards and presented with a suit, picked up one of the dying soldiers and lugged him 8 miles to Fort Laramie, where the man expired. The Indians then broke camp and crossed the Platte. Then commenced the Indian war. Another event occurred in the same fall which interrupted the peace.

In November, 1854, Spotted Tail, Long Chin, Red Leaf, and three other young braves who were soldiers of the old Chief killed near Fort Larmie by Grattan's men, attacked the United States Mailcoach on the way to Salt Lake, killed three employes, wounded Mr. Kincaide, of Salt Lake, and then robbed the mail of \$10,000 in gold. They also stole the mules and harness. The robbery occurred 25 miles east of Fort Laramie.

Gen. Harney being then in command of the United States forces in the Sloux Country, resolved to chastise the Indians for the numerous outrages committed by them. He came up with the Sioux, composed mostly of Brules, under their famous War-Chief

LUTTLE THUNDER,
and sent a demand for the surrender of the mailcoach murderers and other desporadoes, whose crimes were screened by the tribe. Negotiations were continued without the prospect of a favorable termination. Although the slaughter of Grattan's men was considered a breach of the peace, yet Gen. Harney did not make it a point, as he believed, and that it was his imprudence and want of tact that led to the terrible fate of himself and his men, and that the blame did not rest wholly on the Indians.

The negotiations with Little Thunder ended by the latter sending Gen. Harney word that he was ready to fight or shake hands with him. Gen. Harney, considering this insolent message in the light of a challenge, de

rapid night. Seventy-two dead oraves were picked up on the field. The Indians retreated into A DEEF CANON, and both ends were guarded, so that it was next to impossible for them to escape without a further terrible slaughter.

About this time Gen. Harney, who had heard firing in his rear, was informed that Col. Howe had an engagement with a band of Indians who had taken refuge in a cavern, and had slaughtered nearly all of them. But when tien. Harney ascertained that the slaughter consisted of women and children he was so incensed with the cowardly act that he ordered the month of the ravine in which a remnant of the Indians were corralled to be feft unguarded and the cavalry withdrawn so that the Indians were allowed to go, as the death of their principal braves and many of their women and children was considered to be punishment enough.

and children was considered to be a considered to be enough.

Thus is briefly told the story of the battle of Ash Hollow, which proved an effectual blow to Indian menace and defiance in that quarter.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

The second day after the battle Gen. Harney says he saw two Indian girls who were wounded by gun-shots in the cave. One of them, about 15 years old, was wounded in the breast. The General approached her, and, anxious to ascertain the craft the linear, offered to examine the wound. years old, was wounded in the breast. The General approached her, and, anxious to ascertain the extent of the injury, offered to examine the wound. The girl struck at him with the energy of a tiger, as if resenting an insuit on female modesty. The girl on being assured by an interpreter that it was for her good that an examination should be made, finally submitted to the best surgical attendance to be had in the command, and she recovered.

Gen. Harney returned to Fort Laramie, where his men were recruited, and he himself recovered from an attack of cholers. A winter campaign was set on foot, but most of the trails followed resulted in not finding the Indians in force. Those that were met were utterly subdued, in spirit, by the severe punishment at Ash Hollow. Next spring Gen. Harney moved over to Fort Pierre, on the Missouri River, to meet his supplies.

The Indians assembled there when the treaty before alluded to was made with the Sioux, which resulted in a general peace for several years, or until the Union Pacific Road was opened and the forts on the Powder River Road were established.

forts on the Powder River Road were established.

SPOITED TAIL

and his confederates in the mail robbery were brought in and delivered up. They were so quietly placed on board a steamer and sent down the river that the Indians believed for a time they were executed. Spotted Tail was confined under sentence of death at Fort Leavenworth, but with the intention on the part of Gen. Harney of ultimately releasing him, which was done under the Administration of President Buchanan. The discipline of Spotted Tail has made him and his band ever since then fast friends of the whites; and, on the death of Spotted Tail's daughter, by her dying request she was brought down from the Powder River country, some 200 miles, to Fort Laramie, where she was buried with unusual honors, all the military of the post joining in the funeral, and her remains being deposited on a scaffold 20 feet high in the soldiers' cemetery, which overlooks the town. The skulls of her two ponies were nailed to the posts on which her coffin rested.

THE HOSTILES.

STRENGTH OF THE SIOUX AND THEIR ALLIES. New York Sun.

To understand the extent of the Indian war we now have upon our hands, it is necessary to have a correct knowledge of the position and power of the hostile Sioux and their allies. In one of the late reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the location of the different Agencies is given, with the number and condi-tion of the Indians on each reservation. The entire Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is estimated at 295,084. In Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming, there are nearly 70,000, divided as follows: As, is estima.

A, and Wyoming, the as follows:

DAROTA AGENCIES.

Men and Women.

1,534

1,000

6,000

1,006

Sisseton Aroncy (Sioux).

Devil's Lake (Sioux) (Grand River (Sioux) (Grand River (Sioux) (Cheyenne River (Sioux) (Upper Missouri (Sioux))

Fort Berthold (Gros Ventres, Mandan, and Arick-strees arees)
Yaakton (Sioux).
Pones.
Whetstone (Sioux).
Flandreau special (Sioux). Red Cloud Agency (Sloux and Cheyenn

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FAIRPIELD, Mich., Aug. 2.—Last year, sprin PAIRPIELD, Mich., Aug. 2.—Last year, spring wheat in this section yielded from 24 to 82 bushels per acre. Last spring a large breadth was sown, and farmers estimate the yield not to exceed from 3 to 5 bushels per acre; cause, weevil and wet weather. Corn is a failure, caused by the continued rains through the month of June, which drowned it out. Oats very light. Hogs abundant, but nothing to fatten them with.

That Letter of Acceptance.

Albany Etening Journal.

The following postal cards explain them The following postal selves:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 21, 1876.—The Hon S. J. T.: Dean Sir—Why the d—I don't you send along that letter of acceptance? Out of postage stamps? Cierks make way with your gilt-edged paper? Flies bad at Albany? Arm paralyzed? Boils on your hand? Or what? Believe me, honored Sammy, silence in this instance is n't golden, but yooden, very wooden. If you persist in delaying.

like as not people will begin to speak of you as the McClellan of letter-writers. I conjure you, in the name of T. Jefferson, to hurry up. Yours, HANNA.

EXECUTIVE CHARMER, ALBAYS, July 24, 1878.—
My Dear Hanna: Delay in the recention by you of
my letter of acceptance is due entirely to the stoppage of the fast mail by the Republicans. Our
stump speakers must dwell upon this outrage.
When you get the letter you can date it nunc pro
tunc, to suit yourself. Yours,

TROUBLE AHEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—The action of St. Salapice Seminary in serving notarial notice on the his house at Oka in twenty-four hours, causes great excitement, and intelligence is cagerly sought after as to the result. The notarial decument sets forth that the land on which the house occupied by the Rev. Parent stands, and house occupied by the Rev. Parent stands, and the grounds surrounding it, is the property of the seminary; that Mr. Parent is encroaching, and demands that he give up possession of the house, and take away a fence which surrounds the land of applicants. The Indians were much excited when they heard of this document, and asked the missionary to remain, and were willing to defend him if necessary. He came to Montreal this morning to obtain legal advice, and is resolved to remain at Oka.

DEATHS.

COWLES—July 25, at her home in Austinb

Gone to rest—a noble woman
From this earth has passed away;
She has done with all things human,
Laid aside her form of clay.
Gone to rest—how sweet her slumber!
No more anguish—no more moan;
Gone to join the happy number
Of the saints around the Throne.

Gone to rest—by friends surrounded,
'Mid the scenes she lov'd the best;
God's rich nercy was unbounded,
Calling her thus home to rest.
Gone to rest—in that old mansion i
Where her happiest years were passed;
Joy was hers in full expansion,
That those scenes should be her last.

Gone to rest—her eyelids closing
With a faith in God profound,
And with old-time friends reposing
In the pleasant burial ground.
Gone to rest—bright angels greet her
With sweet songs of joy and love;
Friends, dear friends, may we all meet her
In that better land above.
CRICAGO, Aug. 3, 1876.
CAPT. SAM.

In that better land above.
CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1876.
CAPT. SAM.
SCHANK—On the evening of the 2d inst., Peter Schank, Jr., aged 43 years.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 161 Cottags Grove-av., Friday, 4th inst., at 1 p.m. Carriages to Oakwood Cemetery.
HEYNER—In Chicago, on Thursday, at 1.30 p.m., Aug. 3, 1876, Amelia Frances, only daughter of Anthony H. and Cornella J. Heyner, aged 4 years 0 months and 23 days.
Faneral from the residence of the parents, No. 27 Lexington-av., Friday, Ang. 4, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family invited to attend.
Faneral from the residence, 331 West Sixteenthst., at 10½ o'clock Saturday, to Northwestern depot, thence by cars to Calvary.
NICHOLS—Aug. 3. Marion Nichols, daughter of Williams P. Nichols, aged 16 years and 9 months. Funeral from her father's residence, 345 West Adams-et., at 2 o'clock p. m., Friday, Aug. 4.
PLATT—At Wheaton, Ill., Aug. 2, 1876, Josie L., youngest child of T. Delos and Lucy K. Platt, aged 5 years 6 months.

FOLLTICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. TORCHLIGHT COMPANIES.

TORCHLIGHT COMPANIES.

The Cook County Committee on Organization of Hayes and Wheeler Torchlight Companies carnestly request that such organizations in the various wards and towns throughout the county report the names and address of the officers and the number of men enrolled in each company to J. S. Reynolds, Room 14, 106 Fifth avenue, and where not organized to immediately proceed to organize such companies, and so report, for the purpose of effecting the several divisions and a general organization.

LOUIS SCHAFFNER, Chairman. SECOND WARD.

The regular monthly meeting of the Second Ward Republican Club will be held at Bennett Medical College, 513 State street, this evening. THIRD WARD. All members of the several companies "Minute Men of '76," organized and in process of organiza-tion in the Third Ward, are requested to report for drill and instruction at 980 Wabash-av., this evening at 8 p. m.

FIFTH WARD.

The Fifth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Guards will meet this evening at Folz's Hall, corner Twenty-sixth and Butler, for the election of officers and to complete the organization.

SEVENTH WARD. There will be a There will be a meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club this evening at Webber's Hall, southwest corner of Halsted and Fourteenth streets. A full attendance of members, and also all young men connected with the Republican party. is earnestly requested, as the formation of a Hayes and Wheeler Company will be considered.

MEDICAL. EUPEON

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

At Our Friday's Sale, Aug. 4, at 9:30 a. m., We have peremptory orders to close out 25 Rolls Wool and Ingrain Carpets. 20 ROLLS OIL CLOTHS.

Marble-Top Tables, Side-Boards, Burcaus, Wash-Stands, all first-class goods from a leading city dealer. A full line PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and used Carpets, and General Household Goods, Bedding, Stoves, Office and Library Desks, General Merchandise, etc. One SWIFT COFFEE-MILL, cost \$50. Under chattel mortgage, one splendid CHICKERING PIANO. The entire furniture private residence.

1,500 vols. standard and miscellaneous books.
Immense saie. Attend for bargains.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO. ELEGANT LANDAU at AUCTION. FRIDAY, Ang. 4, at 12 o'clock, at our Store, one elegant Landau; cost \$1,500; to be sold under chattel mortgage. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 9 o'clock,

18 Crates W. G. Crockery (New Styles), Yellow

and Rocking ham Ware.

At 10 o'clock if O'Use HOLD FURNITURE.

Parlor and Chamber Sets in great variety, Book-Cases,
Parlor and Chamber Sets in great variety, Book-Cases,
Walnut Bedsteads and Burcaus, Sofas, Lounges, Walnut Chairs and Bockers, Wardrobes, Meat-Safes, Whatnot, Mattresses, Show-cases, Mirrors, Carpets, Floor

October, an elegant Oil Painting, cost 2000, without

Colother, an elegant Oil Painting, cost 2000, without

occorded to the Carpets of Colother, and Carpets, Floor

October, At 11 o'clock, Carriages, Buggies, and Har
nesses.

O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE. Commencing Monday, Aug. 14, and continuing till sold, the entire FURNITURE and FIX-TURES of the THE GREAT CENTRAL HOTEL,

Market-st., opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s Whole-sale House, Chicago. Elegantly furnished a short time since at a cost of \$50,000. Nothing in the history of the West has equaled this sale. GEO. P. GORR, & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale. SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 5, at 9:30, at Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.,

FURNITURE, Pianos, Carpete, Household Goods, &c.
(ALSO,
Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Pha-

etons, Buggies, etc. Of the entire Furniture of 21 rooms, comprising Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Stoves, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, &c., &c., situated on the third and fourth floors of 168 Clark-st. B. HENDRICKS, for Mortgagee.

VOLUME

GROCI Grocery

Plour, best Minnesota Sprin Flour, winter wheat choice, Rice, best Carolina, per B. Taploca, best Flake, per B. Chow Chow, Crosse & Black Mackerel. 15th kits. Whitefish, 15th kits. Pickerel, 15th kits. Pickerel, 15th kits. Pickerel, 15th kits. Pickerel, 15th kits. Soap, German, 60 bars, per Lobster, 1th cans, per doze Clams, 1th cans, per doze Starch, 6th box. Soda Crackers, best, 3ths fa Russins, 25th boxes. Cheese, New York darry, p. Teas of fine quality, per B. 113 East M

TO RE Desirabl TO R

INQUIR WILLIAM

Room 8 TRIBUN FOR R LARGE STORE

FOR \$50 PER MONTE Inquire on the OCEAN STEA ONLY DIRECT LINE TO F.
Transathantic Company's Mail
York and Havre, calling at P.
landing of passengers. The spir
vorite route for the Continent
electric bolls) will sail from Pie
so follows: "PERKIRE, Dans
p. m.; ST. GERMAIN, Recule
yo a. m.; LABRADOK, Sanglie
p. m.
Price of Passage in gold (in
rabin, \$110 to \$120, according
econd, \$72; third cabin, \$40,
duced rates. Steerage, \$28, we
dations, including wine, beliding
extru charge. Steamers marke
steerage passengers. LOUIS
Broadway, N. Y. W. F. WR
corner Randolph, Agent for Ch

National Line of New York to Queenstow FOR LIVERPOOL AND

STATE

PHILADELPHIA AN Cabin, intermediate, and AT LOWEST
General office, 138 La Salle
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